

RUMOR WEATHER—FAIR: Mostly cloudy, light rain. Tomorrow little change, mostly fair. 41-51 (4-1). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). CHANNEL: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). THURSDAY: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). FRIDAY: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). SATURDAY: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). SUNDAY: Partly cloudy. 41-51 (4-1). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 1-2, 1972

Austria	.....	8	Lebanon	.....	90
Belgium	.....	10	Luxembourg	.....	120
Denmark	.....	10	Netherlands	.....	120
France	.....	10	Norway	.....	120
Germany	.....	10	Portugal	.....	120
Greece	.....	10	Spain	.....	120
India	.....	10	Sweden	.....	120
Iran	.....	10	Switzerland	.....	120
Italy	10	Turkey	120
Japan	10	U.S. Military	120
South Korea	10	Yugoslavia	120

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Indochina Truce On; All's Quiet But Reds Pledge Bombing Revenge

SAIGON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Indochina's battlefields fell silent at dusk today with both allied and Communist New Year truces in force, but the Viet Cong promised heavy new fighting to come in retaliation for American air raids on North Vietnam.

In Saigon the U.S. command still had little to say about the results of the five days of bombing, which ended yesterday after more than 1,000 strikes.

Spokesmen said continued bad weather over the North prevented reconnaissance planes from taking pictures. But they said late reports from pilots who participated in the raids indicated 11 missile, anti-aircraft and radar sites along the border with Laos were damaged or destroyed.

There was still no information however on what happened at the supply and fuel dumps that were the major targets for the U.S. bombers.

Military sources said last night they believed most of the strikes against supplies stacked up in North Vietnam for shipment down the Ho Chi Minh Trail went astray, and called the raids "a failure" in the military sense.

However, Air Force sources in Saigon said at least one port and petroleum dump area in North Vietnam was left in flames.

Hanoi Reports Captures
Spokesmen also said the American planes encountered only one North Vietnamese MIG fighter at close range during the entire five days of bombing, and that one flew off without firing its weapons after a brief dogfight over the Laos-Vietnam border southwest of Hanoi.

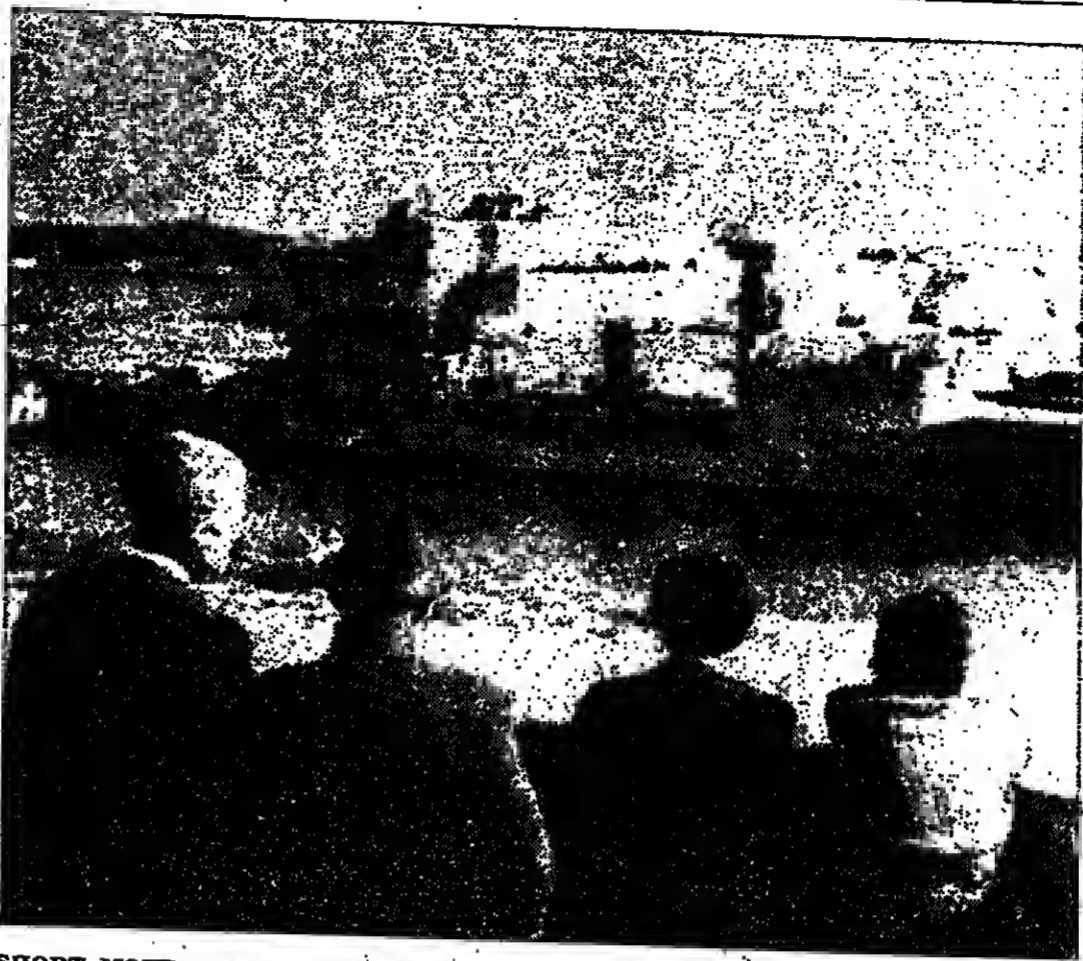
They said a total of 30 surface-to-air missiles were fired at the U.S. planes, and that both U.S. Navy planes shot down on the final day of the raids were felled by SAMs.

Radio Hanoi said today it captured three pilots during the five days of U.S. raids on North Vietnam, and shot down 20 planes. The U.S. command in Saigon admits three planes were lost.

The broadcast, monitored in Saigon, identified the three men as Navy Lt. Comdr. David Presley Hauffmann, and Navy Lt. Norris Alfonso Charles, shot down yesterday, and Air Force Capt. Leon Allyn Walter, shot down Sunday, who is in hospital.

South Vietnamese spokesmen reported only one violation by the guerrillas of their unilateral truce, which went into effect at 1 a.m. today.

They said the Communists shelled and attacked the village of Komrong in the Central Highlands 300 miles north of Saigon, killing one militiaman.



SHORT MOVE—The Royal Navy's helicopter cruiser Blake was moved by tugs Friday to a buoy in the fairway of a port in Malta from its former berth at a harbor jetty.

First Phantoms Expected in 1972

U.S. Said to Pledge Jets to Israel

By Michael Getler
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—The United States has agreed in principle to resume deliveries of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel, according to authoritative U.S. government sources.

The precise details and final decisions on how many of the supersonic jet Phantoms will be delivered, and at what rate, still must be negotiated, these sources say. But the first deliveries are expected in 1972, possibly by the middle of the year.

The Phantoms have become the symbol of U.S. support for Israel, but their delivery has been suspended since last summer.

The plan that the Israelis and Americans have agreed upon is said to be aimed at a long-term modernization of the Israeli Air Force, which has large numbers of 20-year-old French-built planes. Deliveries of the Phantoms are likely to be slow, and stretched over a number of years.

This will give the United States some continuing leverage in its attempt to wring more flexibility from the Israelis on a Middle East peace settlement.

Resumption of deliveries of the Phantoms will show the Soviet Union that the United States intends to continue matching shipments of Soviet arms to Egypt.

While officials stressed that details have not been settled, it is known that Israel has requested about 40 more Phantoms and 80 more A-4 Skyhawk light attack planes.

The Nixon administration agreed several weeks ago to resume deliveries of the Skyhawks, with the first to be delivered late next year. The U.S. agreement covers at least 18 and possibly 38 more Skyhawks.

The United States has provided Israel with 86 Phantoms and about 125 Skyhawks since 1968.

● Jordan charges Israel twice violated air space. Page 3.

from the Israelis on a Middle East peace settlement.

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Malta Extends British Pullout Date to Jan. 15

VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, in a message to Prime Minister Edward Heath, tonight offered to extend his deadline for the withdrawal of all British forces from Malta from midnight tonight to Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff said the decision was made in the interest of peace and humane consideration for the dependent families with British forces on the Mediterranean island.

"We are doing this on the understanding that your forces in Malta will desist from carrying out any incitement against the legitimate government of this island and will confine their activities entirely and exclusively to 'Operation Exit'."

Mr. Mintoff's last-minute decision postponed a showdown with Britain over his original ultimatum. It was already clear, however, that Britain was ignoring the deadline and planning to go ahead with a phased withdrawal. The British attitude was that the rent for its bases on the island had been paid through March. Mr. Mintoff had demanded an additional \$4.25 million by midnight tonight.

Mr. Mintoff's statement was released here less than four hours before the expiry of his ultimatum. The statement indicated that the postponement decision was taken at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday that considered a message from Mr. Heath that Britain would undertake preparations for the withdrawal "straightaway" but added that the process of withdrawal would require some time.

Earlier today, the British forces on the island cancelled weekend leave and began preparations for withdrawal, while Mr. Mintoff, backed by pledges of Libyan support—seemed prepared for a showdown.

Preparations for British withdrawal gathered steam during the day as packing cases were issued to dependent families and work started on packing some of the large stocks of military stores and equipment here.

Royal Marine commandos, some of the 1,000 stationed in Malta, guarded service establishments throughout the island to night as security arrangements were tightened.

A joint communiqué issued here today said that the Libyan head of state, Col. Muammar Gaddafi, has promised to support

As U.S., France Abstain

Britain Vetoes UN Resolution To Oppose Rhodesian Accord

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Britain used its veto in the Security Council last night to kill an African-backed resolution to reject in advance British proposals for a settlement with Rhodesia.

It was only the sixth time in the UN's 26-year history that Britain had resorted to its veto power. The last occasion was in November 1970, when it vetoed an Afro-Asian call upon it not to recognize independence in Rhodesia before black majority rule.

The council voted 9 to 1—the one dissent being Britain's veto for the resolution to reject any Rhodesian independence not based on majority rule as determined by universal adult suffrage. There were five abstentions in the council voting.

The nine positive votes—the number necessary for the draft resolution—were cast by Somalia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, the Soviet Union, Poland, Syria, China, Argentina and Nicaragua.

Belgium, France, the United States, Japan and Italy abstained.

The British ambassador, Sir Colin Crowe, urged the council before the vote to suspend its judgment until the people of Rhodesia had had the chance to express themselves upon the settlement proposals.

Claiming that the proposals, if adopted, would reverse the "independent" course in Rhodesia leading inexorably to the precipice of apartheid, Sir Colin said the council owed it to the Rhodesian people "to allow them to make up their own minds on their own future after mature and quiet deliberation."

The resolution, presented by Somalia with Burundi and Syria as co-sponsors, called for a secret referendum on the basis of one man, one vote, to test the wishes of the Rhodesian people about their political future.

It also urged the participation of UN observers in any "acceptability test" of the settlement proposals among Rhodesians.

Sir Colin said it was not for the council, which had admitted Britain's responsibility for Rhodesia, to impose conditions and obligations upon its government in the discharge of its responsibility.

No Alternative, Smith Says

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith warned tonight that economic circumstances would not force the Rhodesian government to reopen talks and make greater concessions to Britain if the settlement terms are rejected in the test of acceptability.

In a nationwide New Year's Eve broadcast, Mr. Smith said that if Africans here rejected the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Wants Bangladesh Recognized Mrs. Gandhi For Peace By Direct Talks—If

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Minister Indira Gandhi said today that India and Pakistan should hold direct peace talks—but she made clear they would have to be based on recognition of an independent Bangladesh in what used to be East Pakistan.

The prime minister expressed widespread about Pakistan's refusal to start a dialogue in India. Mrs. Gandhi said she was prepared to start a dialogue with the government of Pakistan on an independent state.

Mr. Bhutto has made very strong statements, she said, in a conference. "Not all of them saying the same thing. But I don't know what he means by saying we don't recognize Pakistan."

"We do recognize Pakistan, but we do not recognize Bangladesh," she said. "I'm sure as they're ready to normal and calmer thinking, they will see it is in their long-term interests that India and Pakistan should live in peace."

State of Trauma
It's very natural Pakistan could be in a traumatic state," she added. "I'm sure as they're ready to normal and calmer thinking, they will see it is in their long-term interests that India and Pakistan should live in peace."

he prime minister predicted that most of the ten million refugees from East Pakistan will return to Bangladesh "by the end of January, and certainly by the end of February."

less repatriation of the refugees is due to begin tomorrow, according to a spokesman for the Bengali State government.

think that the great majority want to go back," Mrs. Gandhi said. "They said they want to go to a stage when we were sure they would be returned. They are not sure of their future."

Bangladesh Damage
Mrs. Gandhi also gave the first official optimistic assessment of the future of the Bangladesh economy, which earlier reports from Dacca had said would be nearly three billion dollars in deficit.

"The damage to the economy is not as great as it at first feared," she said, "and the damage to the rapid pace of the Indian Army of mitigate the damage."

Mr. Gandhi said the issue of war in set up war-time trials in Bangladesh is for the Indian government to decide, and if India will demand

U.S. to Sell Two Launching Pads, Now Obsolete, to Scrap Dealers

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP).—Two launching pads, including the site where three astronauts died in the Apollo-1 fire in 1967, are for sale.

The U.S. government plans to open bids Feb. 1 and has scheduled for Jan. 12 a guided tour of the complex and explanation of the terms and sale. The successful bidder will be allowed nine months, starting in mid-March, to complete sale operations.

The complex, now obsolete, are Launch Pads 34 and 37, each with launching service and support facilities. They cost \$7 million to build. Neither has been used since 1965.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration used the pads in the mid-1960s to develop the Saturn-1 and Saturn-1B rockets.

In Syndicated Column

What's Said in White House Reportedly Leaked Verbatim

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—An account of a White House strategy meeting, published yesterday, asserts that, during the recent war between India and Pakistan, administration officials proposed to let Jordan or Saudi Arabia "quietly" transfer American-furnished arms to Pakistan.

The account, published in the internationally syndicated column of Jack Anderson, reportedly incensed White House officials, as have other recent Anderson columns that have quoted verbatim from intelligence digests, State Department and other government cablegrams and even from minutes of secret White House meetings.

Rumors of the administration's behind-the-scenes plan to help Pakistan—which in fact was abandoned—have been published previously. But Mr. Anderson is the first journalist to cite participants in the White House meetings of Dec. 6 and 8 and to quote from their policy proposals.

According to informants in the executive branch, White House officials have strongly criticized their colleagues in the same department, accusing them of leaking information to Mr. Anderson.

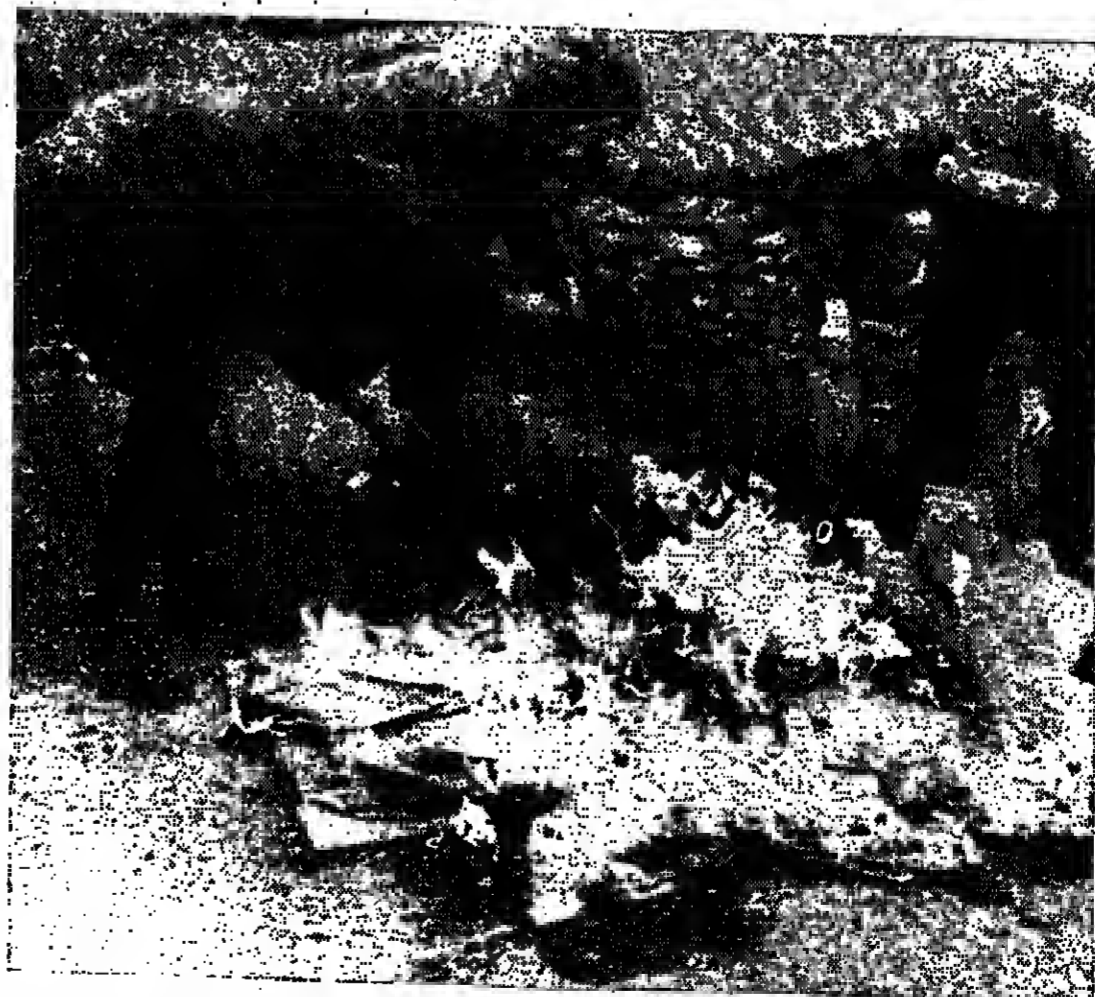
These informants said the State Department vigorously denied the imputations and charged instead that the source of the leaks was probably the National Security Council staff in the White House.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs and director of the National Security Council staff, was reported ill and unavailable for comment at Key Biscayne, the winter White House. Ron Ziegler, White House press spokesman, who is on his way to Peking to prepare for the President's visit, confined himself to a "no comment" before leaving.

Mr. Anderson, citing the "misstatements and misrepresentations" that entangled the United States in a "jungle war in faraway Vietnam," started his column today by declaring his intention to "publish highlights from the secret White House papers dealing with the crisis" between India and Pakistan.

"These papers bear a variety of stamps—'secret sensitive,' 'eyes only,' 'special' (special category), 'exclusive,' 'no-for' (no foreign dissemination), and other classifications even more exotic," he wrote.

Mr. Anderson said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



RENT RECORDS BURNED—Masked men burning files taken from Northern Ireland's Housing Executive in the Bogside area of Londonderry Friday morning. An IRA spokesman said it was a protest against interment and the deduction of rent arrears from the social service benefits of tenants taking part in the civil disobedience campaign.

هكذا صارت الامور

Lobby to Bolster U.S. Arms Enlists 2 Retired Generals

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—A lobbying effort is about to be started to convince Americans that "the Communists are waging their last desperate war" over the United States in military power.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler and Gen. Lyman C. Lemnitzer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and now both retired, are supporting the drive, and Harry Treloar, President Nixon's television adviser in the 1968 campaign, is writing the script for the television part of the campaign.

Pact on Swap Of Biological Data on Space

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences have agreed to a detailed exchange of information on the biological effects of space flight.

Meetings of experts from the space programs of both nations are to be held at least once a year, according to an announcement from the space agency here.

The announcement said, "These meetings will include the exchange of pre, post, and in-flight data in sufficient detail to assure a full understanding of the flight experience of each country from a physiological and medical viewpoint."

The details were agreed upon in meetings in Moscow in October by a joint working group of representatives from both space programs. A spokesman for the American space agency explained that an agreement in principle to exchange data was reached almost a year ago, but the details were left for future negotiation.

During the meetings in October, the working group called for a meeting to be held in the United States in May to discuss not only flight data but methods of predicting the "state of the human organism during and after space flights."

The agreement also calls for other working sessions to discuss the effects of space flight on the heart and circulatory system, the endocrine system, fluid balance within the body and the central nervous system. Effects on these important aspects of body function have been observed during American manned space flights.

A space agency officer noted today that much data is already available through the regularly published scientific journals of both countries. The new agreement will speed the exchange of data and will augment it through face-to-face discussions by groups of experts, he said.

The agreement also calls for exchange of a small number of scientists to work in appropriate space-research laboratories of the other country.

The joint working group has already exchanged reports on the Soviet Union's Soyuz and the American Apollo manned space-flight programs.

Mariner-9 Alters Orbit to Map More Of Mars Surface

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP).—Mariner-9 altered its orbit about Mars yesterday in a maneuver scientists hope will allow completion of its photographic mapping mission, seriously hampered by a three-month-old dust storm.

Acting on orders from an on-board computer programmed earlier by ground commands, Mariner-9 ignited its tiny rocket engines for a 17-second firing. Controllers at the California Institute of Technology's jet propulsion laboratory have received confirmation later via radio signals that the firing was successful.

The engine firing was to raise Mariner-9's orbit around Mars on each orbit, instead of 882 miles. The original orbit was achieved Nov. 13, when Mariner-9 fired its engine to become the first spacecraft to orbit another planet.

One of Mariner-9's primary objectives is to map 70 percent of Mars's surface with two television cameras. Since Mariner entered orbit, the storm has gradually subsided until usable pictures often can be obtained. But only six weeks remain before the end of the 90-day mission, and it was necessary to raise the spacecraft so its cameras could take in more of the planet with each picture.

2 Train Wrecks Kill 8 Germans

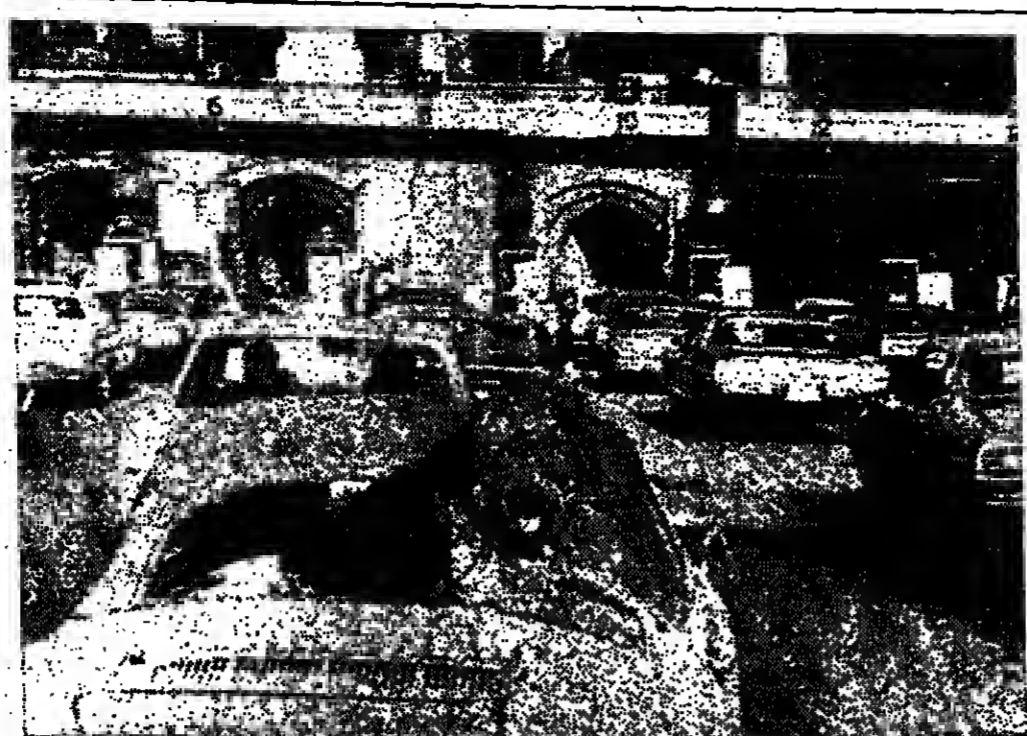
HACHENBURG, West Germany, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Six persons were killed today in a head-on collision between two commuter trains. The injured totaled 39 to 50 in the smash-up on the single-track line police said.

In another train wreck, this one at Berlin, an engineer and a stoker were killed when a diesel locomotive plowed head-on into a 27-car freight train hauled by a steam engine. One crewman died in each of the collisions.

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DOG-GONE TRAFFIC—The only sure way to beat the traffic problem and not develop ulcers and high blood pressure is simply to take it easy, enjoy the pause and calmly wait to start rolling again, as this placid commuter is doing as he enters Lincoln Tunnel bound for New York City after a short stay in the country.

Russia Seen Building Up Mideast Role

By Isnan Hijazi

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has shown signs of launching a more aggressive policy in the Middle East, apparently encouraged by the success of its support for India in the war with Pakistan.

Observers here believe Moscow's purpose is to compete with China among the Palestinian guerrillas and the Marxists, in the Arabian peninsula, and to counter attacks by anti-Soviet Arab regimes.

Palestinian guerrilla sources are reported in their comment on Washington reports that the Russians offered to train Palestinian guerrillas inside the Soviet Union and to provide hospitalization to those seriously injured in action with Israel. The offer was reportedly made to el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat during his visit to Moscow last October.

The sources referred to a statement by Mr. Arafat after the visit that his talks with Soviet leaders were "very successful." Details of whatever agreement may have been reached by Mr. Arafat in Moscow are classified information, the sources said.

Informal circles, on the other hand, pointed out that the Soviet Union has for some time been training officers of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), the 7,000-man regular forces which fall under the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla authority headed by Mr. Arafat.

Two of the PLA's brigades are stationed in Syria, and a third is with the Egyptian forces on the Suez Canal front.

During Mr. Arafat's stay in Moscow, the guerrillas publicly indicated that they needed weapons. Fatah, a weekly newspaper published in Beirut, said at the time "the Palestinian revolution looks forward to new weapons from the Soviet Union."

Mr. Arafat's visit to Moscow followed the complete elimination of guerrilla bases in Jordan by King Hussein's army. The action deprived the guerrillas of large stocks of weapons that were hidden at the bases. Ever since, the movement has been seeking to replenish its losses. They turned to Arab states to the Soviet Union and to China.

Humphrey Candidacy To Be Formal Jan. 10

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, will formally declare Jan. 10 his decision to seek the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, a spokesman said today.

Sen. Humphrey, the party's 1968 presidential nominee, is making the announcement on that date in order to comply with a requirement of a Pennsylvania law setting Jan. 10 as the deadline for candidates to inform the state that they intend to field a slate of delegates committed to them.

Among the other new knights were Prof. Fred Hoyle, the astronomer; Clough Williams-Ellis, "for services to the preservation of the environment and to architecture," and Robert Hugh Willett, secretary-general of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Jackie Stewart, who won the world motor racing championship for the second time this year, was made an OBE, or officer of the Order of the British Empire. Other OBEs included Jimmy Saville, the disc jockey and former club owner who is one of the most popular figures in British entertainment.

Queen Elizabeth awards the honors twice a year on New Year's Day and on her official birthday in June.

At least one curious feature of today's list was that no life peers were appointed. Officials at 10 Downing Street said this was not

Jordan Says Israeli Planes Twice Violated Its Air Space

AMMAN, Jordan, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Israeli warplanes twice broke the sound barrier over Jordanian airspace for the first time since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 15 months ago, military officials said.

A military spokesman said the aircraft flew so high and the weather was so bad that Jordanian planes did not attempt to intercept them.

The official Amman radio interrupted its regular programs to broadcast a military communiqué that said two formations of Israeli warplanes intruded into Jordanian airspace between 3:50 and 9:30 a.m. and "broke the sound barrier over Ghor, Salt and Naour."

Ghor is in the Jordan Valley, Salt is 15 miles northwest of Amman and Naour is on the capital's outskirts.

Guerrillas Raid in Israel TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (AP).—Arab guerrillas infiltrated from Lebanon at two places along the Israeli border this morning and attacked vehicles with bazookas and light arms, the military command reported.

There were no reports of damage or casualties. A military spokesman refused to comment, however, on a report from Amman that Israeli aircraft had violated Jordanian air space.

Describing the incidents on the Lebanese frontier, the spokesman said the guerrillas fired a bazooka shell at a military patrol near the settlement of Migdalim, at the eastern end of the 50-mile border. The Israelis returned fire.

Around midnight, guerrillas crossed the line and fired bazooka shells and light weapons at a civilian jeep on the western end of the frontier, six miles from the Mediterranean.

Actor Pete Duel Shot in 'Mishap Or a Suicide'

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Actor Pete Duel, 31, one of the stars of the "Alias Smith and Jones" television Western series, was found shot dead today in his Hollywood Hills home at 1:25 a.m. "in a highly emotional state," police said.

Sgt. Dan Cook said: "Apparently, Duel had been drinking rather heavily and was somewhat disturbed. Asked what had disturbed the actor, Sgt. Cook said: 'There are several things that we are investigating.'"

Besides "Alias Smith and Jones," Mr. Duel had appeared in several other television series, including "The Virginian," "The Fugitive," "Combat" and "Love on the Roof."

Significant since Prime Minister Edward Heath would recommend peerages for the queen's birthday list.

In recent years, both the Labor and Conservative governments have awarded no hereditary titles but have maintained the award of life peerages to British subjects.

In today's listing, there are three knights grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the diplomatic services. All three played roles in linking Britain to the European Economic Community.

They are Sir Denis Arthur Greenhill and Sir Con O'Neill, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador to France.

Among those named knight commanders were Prof. Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, president of the Royal Society of London, and John Thomson, chairman of Barclay's Bank.

William Denholm Barnetson, chairman of Reuters news agency

China Would 'Consult' to Solve Problems

HONG KONG, Dec. 31 (UPI).

China, in a significant policy shift, said today that international disputes should be settled "through consultation."

The call for "consultation" on important international issues came in a traditional New Year's editorial published jointly by the Chinese Communist party newspaper, the party's theoretical journal and the armed forces' newspaper.

The editorial denounced both the United States and the Soviet Union—with the Soviet Union coming in for harsher criticism—and touched on the domestic leadership crisis which apparently has resulted in the purge of Lin Biao, Defense Minister and designated "successor" to Mao Tse-tung, the Communist party chairman.

The editorial reflected a more moderate posture for the Peking regime, and for the first time in more than 10 years specific figures were cited in reporting production. Since the collapse of the so-called "big leap forward" in the late 1950s, the Peking authorities have only given percentages in reporting production figures.

"In 1971 we successfully fulfilled the fighting tasks of the first year of the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy," the editorial, broadcast by the New China News Agency, said.

Nixon Visit Held Still On Peking, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—President Nixon's planned visit to Peking in February will go ahead despite China's dismay over renewed American bombing of North Vietnam, diplomats here said today.

But a Western envoy said Mr. Nixon had taken an "extraordinary risk" in terms of his China visit, in ordering the five-day air assault on North Vietnam.

"If the bombing had not fortunately stopped when it did," the Chinese might have felt compelled at least to postpone the visit to a time they felt more appropriate," he added.

Diplomats noted that Mr. Nixon's path here has not been smoothed by the biggest air operation against China's neighbor and ally since President Lyndon B. Johnson's bombing halt in November, 1968.

This is especially so because of the Soviet Union's announcement of stepped-up military aid for Hanoi. China might feel compelled to make its own gesture toward the North Vietnamese.

Another diplomat said it could not be ruled out even now that China would "blow the whistle" on the Nixon visit, although he doubted that this would occur.

"I don't think China had any illusions about American activities in Vietnam," he said.

Sato Sees Japan Establishing Ties With China During 1972

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (UPI).

Premier Eisaku Sato said today that Japan and mainland China probably will establish diplomatic relations in the coming year.

The leader of Japan's conservative government told a New Year's new conference that the settlement of the China question in the UN paved the way for Tokyo-Peking relations.

But Mr. Sato said that Japan cannot ignore Nationalist China, which signed a World War II peace treaty with Japan in 1952.

The premier met with Japanese newsmen in his official residence and answered questions in Japanese.

"Mr. Sato said that the handling of the Taiwan matter would be discussed in the process of normalization of Japan-China relations," an English version of Mr. Sato's remarks said. "The premier said that the Taiwan issue is one of the points over which Japan and China have differences."

"He expressed the hope that despite differences, Japan and China can grope for the way to normalization of relations and peaceful coexistence on the basis of independence, non-intervention in national affairs and mutual respect."

Iranians Made to Flee Iraq On Foot in Cold, Refugee Says TEHRAN, Dec. 31 (AP).—Thousands of Iranian men, women and children are walking to their country in freezing temperatures, being ordered out of Iraq, an Iranian refugee leader, Ayatollah Shai Mohammed Shahrudi, said today.

On his arrival from Iraq, he charged that Iranian women had been assaulted and tortured and men deprived of their property. He said that 250,000 other

Iranians had been told to leave Iraq within 24 hours. Tehran says Iraq already has expelled 60,000 Iranians.

Relations between the two countries have been deteriorating since 1969 after a dispute about navigation rights in a shared estuary of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

Another religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Jafar Khoei, was among a group of 1,000 who arrived in southern Iran today. Describing the expulsion, he called Iraqi security men "more cruel than English soldiers."

Six women reportedly gave birth as they walked the two miles from Mansurieh in Iraq to the Iranian border post of Khosrovi. Refugees also charged that two men who had been tortured died before reaching the border.

The expelled Iranians said Iraqis had looted the religious towns of Karbala, Najaf, Kasseim and Koufa, calling on Iranian Muslims to leave the country within 48 hours or "face the consequences."

Iran Defends Ousters BAGHDAD, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Saddam Hussein al-Takriti, vice-president of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, said today that all aliens who had entered the country illegally were being deported.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted Mr. Takriti as having said international laws and domestic regulations provided for penalties for illegal infiltrators.

"We did not, however, impose such penalties on them and merely drove them over the border," he added.

The expulsion was not a hostile or racist measure as some were portraying it, he said, but an issue of sovereignty in the context of international and domestic law.

Panama Finds Seized Ships Had Attacked Cuba PANAMA, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Panamanian commission that investigated Cuba's seizure of two freighters in December reported that the ships' logs disclosed they had participated in armed attacks on eastern Cuba in 1968 and 1969, government sources said yesterday.

The report has been submitted to the Foreign Ministry.

The three-man commission, which went to Cuba for its investigation, returned Monday on a plane that also carried 26 crewmen of the captured ships.

Both ships, the Laya Express and the Johnny Express, are registered in Panama but are owned by the Bahama Lines, of Miami, operated by a family of Cuban exiles.

Most of the crewmen were Guatemalans, Dominicans, Haitians and Spaniards. The captain of the Johnny Express, Jose Villa Diaz, and a Spanish crewman, Pablo Gari Farmon, were still being held in Cuba on spying charges.

of stepped-up military aid for Hanoi. China might feel compelled to make its own gesture toward the North Vietnamese.

Another diplomat said it could not be ruled out even now that China would "blow the whistle" on the Nixon visit, although he doubted that this would occur.

"I don't think China had any illusions about American activities in Vietnam," he said.

Mr. Sato said that he expects to discuss the China question when he meets President Nixon in San Clemente, Calif., next Thursday and Friday.

Japan joined with the United States in attempting to prevent the ouster of the Nationalist Chinese from the United Nations, but their proposal was defeated.

Mr. Sato also told newsmen that he will urge Mr. Nixon to return Okinawa to Japanese rule on April 1. Legislative procedures for Okinawa's reversion have been completed in Tokyo and Washington, but the date remains to be set.

Chiang Bars Negotiation TAIPEI, Dec. 31 (UPI).—President Chiang said today that he will never negotiate with mainland China for any settlement over Taiwan.

In a New Year's message issued today, the 84-year-old Nationalist leader reiterated, as he has annually in the past 22 years, that he is determined to "recover" the China mainland from the present regime.

He said: "We shall never co-exist with the traitorous Maoists." "There are rumors abroad of secret contacts between us and the enemy. The only contacts between us and the enemy are those of blood and steel in the operations in front of and behind the enemy's lines," he said.

"There are absolutely no contacts of any other kind," he said.

Chatel, 66, Dies; Retired General In French Army WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Jean C. Chatel, 66, a retired French brigadier general, died Wednesday at his home here.

Gen. Chatel served in France, North Africa, Yugoslavia and Europe during the Allied advance and the liberation of Paris in 1944 and won the Croix de Guerre five times and the Legion of Honor.

He retired from the army shortly after the war and became an American citizen. He had been active in the real estate business here and was president of the local chapter of French war veterans.

Giuseppe Torno MILAN, Dec. 31 (AP).—Giuseppe Torno, 75, an Italian engineer whose company built dams in Rhodesia, the Sudan, Paraguay and Switzerland, died here today.

Jose Maria Gals THE HAGUE, Dec. 31 (AP).—Jose Maria Gals, 57, who headed the last Dutch coalition government, died here yesterday after a long illness.

A leader of the Catholic Peoples party, he formed in April 1965, a broad governing coalition that lasted eight months. He was minister of education, culture and science from 1952 until 1963.

6 Gunmen Loot French Mail Van BAGNOLS-SUR-CEZE, France, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Six men armed with submachine guns today held up a postal van on a country road near here in southeastern France and escaped with cash and valuables worth more than a million francs, the police said.

The gunmen blocked the van with their car and forced the driver, Jules Durand, 56, into a nearby quarry. There they looted the 150 mail sacks, the police said.

The gunmen took the ignition key of Mr. Durand's van, forcing him to walk for more than an hour to the nearest telephone to alert the police.

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Halting Nuclear Tests

Adjournment of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Vienna, without the year-end agreement to which the White House and Kremlin committed themselves last May, demonstrates again the slow pace of progress in curbing the atomic arms race. It brings into question the wisdom of delaying other nuclear negotiations that could contribute to this goal and, particularly, exploration of a comprehensive treaty banning all nuclear tests, including those underground.

The American case against a comprehensive test-ban has been based on the difficulty in verifying compliance without on-site inspection, something that is anathema to Moscow. To overcome this obstacle, the United States in the past decade has spent \$274 million in research on means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions, mostly by seismic methods. It is increasingly evident that a genuine breakthrough has been achieved.

The extent of this breakthrough has just been underlined in a report by a prestigious committee of the Federation of American Scientists, including former presidential science advisers George Kistiakowsky and Franklin Long, former Pentagon research chief Herbert York and the former science chief of the CIA, Herbert Scoville. They state that recent improvements in long-range seismology and other multilateral means of detection—presumably satellite photography and communications monitoring—provide high confidence that violations of a comprehensive test-ban would be detected.

Specifically, the report states, the United States could be sure of detecting violations

long before illicit underground tests could develop new weapons threatening the stability of the nuclear balance. Even unrestricted Soviet testing below the level easily spotted by seismic and other national means would achieve nothing more than wasteful further refinements in very small tactical nuclear weapons. In fact, the difficulties in carrying out on-site inspections appear so considerable and the benefits so small that the United States would have no need to go through with them even if Moscow agreed to permit them.

Much of the American opposition to a comprehensive test-ban does not stem from fear of Soviet cheating any more, the report argues, but from a Pentagon desire to continue American testing. New weapons, however, are not needed to maintain the American deterrent, which already is much greater than required. After a SALT agreement, particularly, there will be no need to test new warheads for antiballistic missiles (ABMs) and MIRV multiple warhead missiles.

A comprehensive test-ban, on the other hand, would bulwark American and world security by slowing the arms race, reinforcing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and reducing the likelihood of other countries joining the nuclear club. Soviet officials informally have indicated a willingness to open new test-ban talks. The United Nations General Assembly, by vote of 112 to 0 with only one abstention, has urged the Geneva Conference to pursue a test-ban. An early move by the Nixon administration to initiate test-ban negotiations is clearly warranted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Money, Poverty and Peace

Twelve leading economists from North America, Western Europe and Japan have warned that despite the monetary and trade agreement negotiated by the Group of Ten in Washington, "the underlying and basic issues remain." They fear these will lead to what could become a still more serious crisis, both economic and political.

If a reminder were needed of the crucial relationship between solving international economic problems and preserving world peace, it has just been provided by the war between India and Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh as a new and agonizingly poor nation. In South Asia, violent passions have been directed by poor nations against poor neighbors, but on a global scale the surge of resentment of the poor nations against the rich should become explosive in the years ahead.

The Washington agreement of the Group of Ten—the "Rich Men's Club"—said nothing about the poor countries, although the ministers and central bank governors agreed that discussions should be "promptly undertaken" to consider long-term reform of the international monetary system. However, the report of the 12 economists makes the fresh proposal that world monetary reform be linked to an improved flow of aid to the have-not countries.

The current thinking of government planners in the major countries is that the International Monetary Fund should create tens of billions of dollars worth of special drawing rights—or paper gold—to supply the world's needs for the future growth of monetary reserves. The independent economists recommend that a significant fraction of new

SDRs be set aside for international development lending.

Some economists see a threat to the stability of the monetary system in such a proposal. Although there will certainly be bitter disputes over the future allocation of SDRs and the danger of inflationary over-issue is real, the rich industrial nations could make a fatal blunder if they miss the opportunity to tie world monetary reform to increasing the resources available to the poor countries. Indeed, the rich lands could thereby help themselves by strengthening demand for their own goods.

The 12 economists have been far-sighted in urging elimination of all remaining tariffs on industrial goods over a ten-year period, a gradual phasing out of present quotas, and a world agricultural negotiation aimed at limiting high-price domestic policies that build up surpluses and thereby lead to import barriers.

The realignment of exchange rates, the widening of bands around parity and the elimination of the Aug. 15 protectionist measures by the United States give a great opportunity to the United States, Europe and Japan to move toward a bolder liberalization of international trade and investment. Not only does the unity and stability of the advanced industrial nations depend on pursuing that course, but so does the peaceful development of the poor nations. If, despite lip service to liberal principles, the industrialized countries aggressively pursue their individual nationalistic policies, the "most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world" could become nothing more than a truce on the way toward economic and political disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking, Moscow and Bangladesh

For Peking the fall of Dacca and the establishment of Bangladesh do not mean the end of the conflict centered around East Pakistan. The Chinese leadership regards that conflict not merely as a regional clash or a "legacy of British colonialism." From the outset it has seen the international significance of that struggle as a new phase in the three-way confrontation between Peking, Moscow and Washington. In the Chinese view it is not just a matter of India versus Pakistan, but in reality of Russia versus China, with India being used as an instrument for the "encirclement" of China. Peking does not admit defeat and is predicting that from now on there will be no peace on the south Asian subcontinent and that India has yet to taste the bitter fruits of its victory. Thus, in the course of the India-Pakistan conflict, the clash between Peking and Moscow has become even more bitter and vehement, and south Asia, like all other areas where Soviet and Chinese interests conflict, seems in the process of becoming

a field of maneuvering and battle between the two Communist rivals.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Year of the Somersault

This was the year of the diplomatic somersault. The joint decision by Chairman Mao and President Nixon to make the world safe for triangular diplomacy culminated symbolically and appropriately at the United Nations when the two countries voted together against the Soviet Union and India.

The year 1971 has produced a sea-change in world affairs in at least three areas. It has pushed the always shifting storm center of big power relations decisively away from Europe and toward Asia. It has shown that the Chinese want to play a forceful role in world affairs but with the self-proclaimed proviso that they are not a superpower like the other two. It has produced an aggravation and a reawakening of two old animosities, between India and Pakistan and—looking ahead—between China and Japan.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 1, 1897

RE—M. Flammarion reports some fog on the planet Mars, according to his latest observations, extending to various distances from the horizon. This whitish haze, less brilliant than the polar snow, stretched a considerable distance from the pole and then diminished. It might easily have been taken for an extension of the polar cap itself, and this was probably what happened in prior observations. M. Flammarion has also taken precise measurements of the phenomenon.

Fifty Years Ago

January 1, 1922

NEW YORK—The syndicate of prominent New Yorkers which recently purchased "Idle Hour," the estate of William Vanderbilt at Oakdale, L. I., has been incorporated for \$5 million as the "Idle Hour Corporation." Col. Frank Webb, heading the syndicate, says the club will be one of the most exclusive in the country, but the most comprehensive in the privileges its members will enjoy. The membership is not expected to exceed 100 and, according to Col. Webb, "whatever is worth having, we will have."

THE BOTTOM STORIES OF THE YEAR 1971

1 CHINA JOINS THE U.N. TAIWAN GIVES UP SEAT. MEMBERSHIPS IN AGENCIES, SECURITY COUNCIL BUT DECIDES TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH TO HOLD ON TO LAST, MOST IMPORTANT PRIVILEGE.



2 PRESIDENT NIXON GETS INVITED TO CHINA BY SECRETARY OF STATE. SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPENDIX.



3 DOLLAR SHRINKS IN CLASSIC MOVE. US DECLARES A VICTORY AND PULLS OUT OF FIGHT TO BUTTRESS THE DOLLAR ABROAD.



4 EGYPT AND ISRAEL DECIDE TO EXTEND THE TRUCE. WITH ALL THE WAR MATERIAL FROM US AND RUSSIA, THERE'S JUST NO ROOM TO FIGHT IN.



5 ULSTER: THE THREE MAJOR GET LOST IN THE NORTH IRELAND.



6 IN THE PARIS TALKS... THE US DELEGATE SAID, "HUMANITY DAY, ISN'T IT?" THE HANOI DELEGATE REPLIED, "HUMANITY! THEY CALL A RECESS."



7 SEN KENNEDY OPENS THE 92,439TH "KENNEDY NOT FOR PRESIDENT" HEADQUARTERS IN PALAKA, HAWAII.



1972: A Presidential Year for the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—1971 went out with a bang, and a doubt. Between Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, President Nixon appealed first for human peace and pity, and then ordered the heaviest bombing of North Vietnam in over three years, and nobody was quite able to reconcile the gentle words and the destructive bombs.

It is a curious business: Peace on earth and pass the ammunition! But that's the way 1971 was in this perplexing city. It started with Nixon proclaiming a New American Revolution of individual freedom and predicting a vast increase in the GNP; and it ended with wage and price controls and the largest peacetime deficit in American history.

Still, it is easier to understand Nixon's new economic policy and his new China policy—both to congratulate him on both—than to understand his sudden violent lunge at North Vietnam during Christmas week.

must be some other explanation for the sudden launching of hundreds of U.S. bombers over North Vietnam during the Christmas festival.

Nixon's Pattern

One can only guess at the explanation, because at the end of Nixon's third year in office there is an almost complete breakdown of trustful communication between the administration and the press. But the pattern of action by the President, especially when he has suffered an important diplomatic or strategic reverse—as he has just sustained in the Indian-Pakistani conflict—is fairly obvious.

If you study his self-revealing book, "Six Crises," you get at least an inkling of his psychology. When he loses, he lashes back, which in some cases is an admirable quality; otherwise he would have vanished politically

after his defeat by Kennedy in 1960 and his humiliating defeat by Pat Brown in the California gubernatorial race of 1962. But, as in his blow-up against the press after losing to Brown, when he announced his "last press conference," sometimes he goes too far.

In adversity, he has a weakness for the dramatic gesture. Are things going badly in Vietnam? Suddenly he invades Cambodia and later Laos. Does he look impotent after the failure of his diplomacy in the Indian-Pakistani war, with Russia now favored in India and his Pakistani friends in retirement and disgrace? Well, don't take Richard Nixon for granted. Unpredictability is sometimes a virtue.

He covers his failures with action. When in trouble in one field, divert attention to another.

Are the headlines stressing the powerlessness of America in India and Pakistan? Demonstrate American air power in Vietnam. But in any event, change the question and dominate the news!

In the short run, it is a brilliant demonstration of political tactics, and his old adversaries in press and television are paise for the dramatic maneuver and give it the big headline, but every bang leaves its doubt, and every successful maneuver, even when it commands the headlines, leaves a drop of poison.

And this is where we are at the beginning of the new year—or so it seems here—alive, but confused and divided. And the paradox of it is that the new year is a presidential election year, and the central issue of the election may very well be between the men who are clever and the men who can be trusted.

The Cost of Bombing in Indochina

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Before 1967, more than 100,000 people lived in the Plain of Jars. They got in the way of American bombers operating over Laos, but this inconvenience was removed in a way reminiscent of Swift's "A Modest Proposal": The inhabitants were all either killed or forced out of their homes as refugees.

That is one example, not a particularly large one, of what the United States has done in Indochina in the name of democracy and self-determination. The figures are so huge, so horrendous, that they may no longer mean anything to the Americans who read them.

Prof. Arthur H. Westing of Windham College, Vermont, estimated the other day that there are several hundred thousand "unexploded bombs and shells in Vietnam alone. (There are many more in Laos and Cambodia). What does that mean, unless one sees a photograph of a small Indochinese boy who picked up what looked like a toy in a field and now has bandages over the stumps of his arms?

E. W. Pfeiffer, a University of Montana sociologist who has just finished an environmental study in Vietnam with Westing, tells us that American bombing has left 20 million craters. They range from 20 to 50 feet wide and 5 to 20 feet deep.

Nor is bombing the only American technique of mass destruction. There is the defoliation that affected one-eighth of the acreage of South Vietnam, destroying food crops for 600,000 people and vast miles of valuable forest. There are the 150 bulldozers working every day to strip land all over—even more damaging ecologically than her-

Sources said the bombing of the Plain of Jars was made easy by the fact that there were practically no civilians left in it.

—Reuters dispatch from Vientiane.

bicides, according to Messrs. Westing and Pfeiffer. There is the "Daisy Cutter" bomb, which they estimate has so far killed every living thing in 116,000 acres of Indochina.

In a war all sides commit acts of cruelty. But there is a qualitative difference, a moral difference, in the methods used by the U.S. in this war.

It is, increasingly, an automated war for the Americans. Killing is done at a distance, without the killers having to face the unpleasant reality of human beings mutilated or dead right there in front of them.

The world's most technologically-developed country is using all its skill in destructive techniques against a peasant population. And against people who are not white—a fact that we may tell ourselves is happenstance but that much of the world considers no accident.

'Sanctuaries'

American officials so often show an astounding insensitivity to the consequences of our war methods. There was a remark the other day that must have set a record for official blindness.

A Pentagon spokesman said that Hanoi's refusal to accept 900 gift packages for American prisoners was "inhuman and uncivilized."

been placed. Namely, I was greatly shocked by the fending which went on between certain members of the Security Council who were, I thought, trying to stop a war but who, instead, used the floor to throw petty insults at each other.

LEIGH HUNT BRUCE, Langenhagen, W. Germany.

UN Performance

Now that the first stage of the crisis on the Indian subcontinent has come to a close, I think we might look over it and evaluate the so-called "peacekeepers" of this world.

Actually when one thinks it over, nothing new has struck me. The crisis only served to reiterate the incompetence of that "preserver of peace," commonly known as the UN, and this childishness of many of the men who are supposedly endowed with certain quantities of wisdom, in whose hands our destinies have

Hotel Fires

Re the terrible hotel fire in Seoul where people jumped to their deaths from every window of the skyscraper.

A simple device consisting of a spool of cable to which a security belt would be attached and which would unwind at a steady rate of, say, 10 feet per second, as the victim steps out of the window, could be installed in every room in every skyscraper in the world.

It would have saved hundreds of lives in the last 75 years.

RAYMOND B. YOUNG JR., St. Cloud, France.

The Cold War: Muskie's Views

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—On the evening of Dec. 15 at the Manhattan apartment of banker Abe Feinberg, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie put his views on the cold war in a form considerably more concrete—and more leftist—than the generalizations of his set campaign speeches.

Speaking to some 25 Democratic money men invited for a buffet dinner, Muskie gave this overview of one vital part of Washington-Moscow affairs: the Soviet Union cannot be blamed for the arms race any more than the United States; rather, both nations must share the blame.

Such evenhanded blame between the Kremlin and the White House is scarcely novel to liberal intellectuals. But to the voting public (including rank-and-file blue-collar Democrats), the Muskie overview will smack of rank heresy even in the Nixon "era of negotiation" and at odds with Muskie's centrist image.

Indeed, Muskie's formulation on the arms race lends some credence to the argument endlessly put forth by his leftist staffers in their efforts to woo the Democratic party's left fringe: the difference between Muskie and Sen. George McGovern, doyen of that fringe, is strictly a matter of style; under the skin, there is no serious disagreement.

True or not, McGovern would not have greatly amended the reply given by Muskie at the Feinberg dinner when asked why it was necessary for the U.S. to spend so much for national defense.

Placing Blame

Muskie answered that he regretted very much the U.S. embarking on new weapons systems and additional defense spending. In turn, the Soviets felt obliged to catch up, setting off new escalation in the arms race. Accordingly, Muskie went on, the U.S. and the Soviet Union must share responsibility for the arms race; it is not easy to pin the blame on one or the other of the superpowers.

Hearing Muskie, several persons got the hard impression that he felt culpability for the arms race. He has every bit as much on the United States as the Soviet Union. Some even surmised from Muskie's tone that U.S. culpability was a wee bit greater.

One or two Muskie partisans present, mindful of the Democratic party's excellent record in behalf of a strong national defense since World War II and aware of the unceasing arms buildup in the Soviet Union, were deeply shocked by Muskie's words.

One, in fact, was so disturbed that he asked the man seated beside him whether he had understood correctly that Muskie was espousing this revisionist view of the cold war. The man replied that this was exactly what the senator meant; and, furthermore, that he agreed with him. So, in truth, did almost all of the New York Democratic money men assembled there.

Defense Issues

They also presumably approved of Muskie's Senate voting record, essentially indistinguishable from McGovern's, on national defense questions the last three years. During a period of dangerously rising Soviet military strength, he has voted to cut or eliminate funds for the anti-ballistic missile, the Main battle tank, the Navy's F-14 jet aircraft program, the Navy's submarine program and Defense Department research and development.

Considering the neo-isolationist, anti-military mood abroad in the nation and the sweet dreams of peace set off by President Nixon's diplomatic initiatives, the Muskie record is viewed by his strategists as good politics.

But other Democratic politicians are worried about the man whose past record suggests a suggestion that the U.S. should share blame for the cold war with the Soviets. "They match" it with Muskie's emotional statement that the Athens prison riot and killings were "more stark proof that something is terribly wrong in America."

Such professions of guilt, though near to liberal intellectuals who exercise great influence on the Muskie campaign, do not sit well with rank-and-file voters. In particular, expert analysts who have studied blue-collar voters of Barack Obama "ethnic" origin—voters who support Muskie heavily in the polls—say they deeply resent being charged by their political leaders with national failure, such as guilt for the arms race. It may be, then, that the Muskie sentimentality, favorably received by most of those in Abe Feinberg's apartment, if persisted in, could become a source of major difficulty in a national campaign against Richard M. Nixon.

JA 11/15/50

Around the European Galleries and Museums

Paris

The Tapestry of David and Bathsheba, Galerie Nationale du Grand Palais, Paris-8, to March 27.

A remarkable sequence of 10 vast Brussels tapestries of the 16th century relating the story of David and Bathsheba over an area of about a quarter of an acre with great technical and narrative refinement. Each tapestry represents several consecutive scenes in juxtaposition, according to a narrative procedure quite frequently encountered in Flemish art. The state of conservation is outstanding and the sequence is without a doubt one of the most important specimens of this school of tapestry to have survived to this day. Of special charm are the occasional landscapes shown in perspective.



"The Adultery of David and Bathsheba," detail from the tapestry.

Hiroshige and Hokusai are among the names in the catalogue.

ROME

Group Show, *Odyssey*, 16 Via Ludovico, Rome, to Jan. 10. Three masterful late Morandi drawings of utmost economy: several small but brilliant impulsive sketches; early classical De Chirico pencil drawings; textual biblical fantasies by the young American Pettin; and several others inaugurating a new activity in this contemporary gallery.

Massimo Campigli, *Retrospettiva*, Collezione, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Jan. 10. Campigli: use of repetition, women or their bland, Etruscan-eyed faces as so many stones in a mosaic or lined them up to look like votive figures on a pagan altar. In his stone-colored oils, long friezes of little goddesses and their related changes, are separated from each other in hostile compartments, or fluted in folds like flights of pigeons—forming elaborate patterns in muted blues, blacks and candy pinks. "I have always searched for a final formula to paint a face. I am still searching," Campigli wrote. He was fascinated by the antique and the archaic in his Italian heritage and got caught in a decorative, pleasing, but somewhat cold and repetitious mannerism. In two lifelike portraits—as eloquent as those enigmatic on the lids of late Greek sarcophagi, he achieves individual characterization and transcends the ornamental.

France Angeli, *Oca*, 38 Via dell'Oca, Rome, to Jan. 10. Angeli's new drawings, a little like architect's renderings, are of his immediate surroundings: clever watercolor washes and adroit drips ornament them in just the right places. Until recently a well-known pop artist, Angeli seems to be groping for a new expression in these set-like scenes of modern home life.

Claudia Adams, *Alzola*, 5 Via della Minerva, Rome, to Jan. 15. Adams in his first one-man show paints figures in overall

in machine cabs or on scaffolding—in the prison of their own will. Hunched and anonymous, half swathed in a Bacchic manner, these workers exist in the clean, vivid pinks and ochres of a housepainter's tempera. Pencil drawings of man caught with his own problems, expressed in schematic patterns, are particularly good. Man's troubles may not be quite so simple as Adams sees them, but the way he goes about attacking his theme is fresh and positive.

Coria, Popofsky-Harris, Jacob, *Academia*, 5 Via A. Medina, Rome, to Jan. 10. Of these three American women artists, Coria is the most subtle and mysterious. Her delicate pencil drawings with a bluish color here, a folded line there, are not nearly so abstract as they first appear. They slowly open

up as hints about shadowy gardens or sunlit spaces. The earlier ones are the most unified. Recent drawings are in a still unclarified pop direction.

Popofsky-Harris' sketches about well-known or totally unknown people are sober, sympathetic statements. The grainy degrees of shading peculiar to the medium, underlined with a somber realism, the psychological plight of the society's cast-offs and the lonely grandeur of Roman ruins and gardens.

Jacob's bronzes are convoluted scrolls, concave and convex, reminiscent of the inner ear or sections of nautilus and other sea animals. In small pieces, the curly complexities tend toward the baroque. The large works are most simply resonant of budding and unfolding in nature.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

LONDON: Three Painters and the 'Rural Chair'

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (H.T.)—The Commonwealth Art Gallery, situated within the Commonwealth Institute, an anthropological and ethnological museum, is beautifully appointed to deal with large exhibitions of painting and sculpture. In fact, it works wonders with its small budget—there is no admission charge.

Currently on view are paintings by three artists whose work is surprisingly complementary. Ajmal Khattar, born in East Pakistan, studied there and in the United States. He sprays paint on canvas, making figures of the subjects of which are seen as through a stained-glass window. Recently, one's first impression is of abstraction. But, in fact, his paintings are close and detailed but out of focus figures.

Abdul Latif, born in West Malaysia, where he held his first exhibitions, studied painting in Berlin, Paris and New York. His abstractions are based on the forms of buildings and of plants, although many are so far abstracted as to be most properly categorized (and, indeed, titled) "Mindscapes." There is an ex-

cellent, painterly consistency in his 20 canvases exhibited here.

R. S. Rana is a Punjabi, who lived and worked as a painter-designer in India until 1968, and then, after a year in Kenya, settled in Canada. He is a wholly abstract artist at this point in his development, a superb colorist who has been clearly influenced by some Occidental surrealism. Picasso and Matisse have been suggested as influences though I would think Miro and particularly Tanguy to be more likely. Microscopic organisms, greatly magnified, float in skies and seas

of vivid color, which clearly owes much to the Punjabi landscape. (Ajmal Khattar, Abdul Latif, R. S. Rana, Commonwealth Art Gallery, Kensington High Street, London W. 8, to Jan. 23.)

The Victoria and Albert Museum frequently prepares traveling exhibitions on single themes, the latest of which takes as a point of departure chairs made in the English countryside from 1750 on. The exhibition is now on view at the Geffrye Museum.

The early chairs in this show

are almost all Windsor—the origin of the name remains unclear. Tradition would have it that George I, seeking shelter from the rain, in a cottage near Windsor, was so delighted with the rustic furniture that he ordered some for the castle. But, apparently, there is no historic truth in the tradition. Be that as it may, the Windsor chair is well enough known in England and America. The great furniture designers made them too—there are two Chippendale Windsor in the current exhibition.

From the Windsor, the show goes on to trace the development of the rural chair from the Ashley Cooper straight-backed child's chair of the 1830s through William Morris, Ernest Gimson (1864-1919) to an Orkney armchair made in 1971 by Raymond Emson. Visitors to the exhibition should not miss this museum's extremely important permanent collection. Geffrye Museum is devoted to furniture.

Built in 1715 as almshouses in what was then the country, outside the village of Shorehitch, the museum is now an oasis of Georgian splendor in London's sprawling East End. At the beginning of this century, the almshouses were moved into the country again and the building was bought by the London County Council, which turned it into a furniture museum—appropriately enough for Shorehitch had by then become a furniture making center.

Apart from its exhibition gallery, the museum has its collection arranged in a series of rooms from early Georgian to the present day.

(The Rural Chair, Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Rd., London E. 2, to Jan. 30.)

A Correction

The film "John Mac Gabe" is based on a novel by Edmond Naughton, a long-time Paris resident. His name was incorrectly given as "Edward Norton" in yesterday's review of the film at the Elysées-Lincoln.

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The Art Market: Indecision, Instability and Junk

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 31 (H.T.)—Certain sales at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris are a reliable guide to real price levels on the art market as well as to changing consumer tastes. These are the typical, everyday sales where objects of all descriptions are auctioned. It is rare indeed that speculators or great collectors attend them. Objects are auctioned without the advice of experts and there is no catalogue. The only way you are likely to know when such a sale is coming up is if you pass by Drouot and see one of those shabby posters, in strident yellow, red and green, plastered against a wall.

To be fair, there are sometimes announcements in the French newspapers in miniature type at the bottom of the art page. Drouot publishes its own Gazette—but it isn't much help to the non-professional since auctions are listed without descriptions of items to be sold.

Consequently, the people who turn up are usually old Drouot hands. There is the monomaniacal collector who makes his daily rounds in the remote hope of unearthing a treasure. Then there is the flea market dealer who spends part of his day routinely rummaging through barrels of trash. A third type is the stray onlooker in search of amusement.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere at these sales is sticky, even smelly—in fact you are likely to find more flies here than at the market of the

same name. When objects sell under these conditions, it means that they are wanted—nobody is manipulating the market.

The latest auction of this type (on Wednesday) was quite revealing. It confirmed some recent trends at posher sales in London and Paris. Conventional late 19th-century painting (particularly Victorian works of which Sotheby's Belgrave had made a specialty under Marcus Linell's leadership) has been rising in price. So have avant-garde 19th-century objects and animalier bronzes. These trends were confirmed Wednesday.

But what about late 19th-century bronzes and pewter vessels—those huge affairs weighing tons that used to adorn the dining room tables of middle-class homes? The French call them *tableaux de table*.

Obviously this sort of thing could never make it on the art market. Not so long ago, dealers who acquired them in lots along with other objects, simply threw them away. They didn't have the courage to carry them back to their shops. Judging by Wednesday's sale, it seems that even these objects have made it.

The Objects

There was a huge, boat-shaped vessel, well over 50 centimeters long, described by the auctioneer as "metal." It was graced at either end with feminine silhouettes, arms raised as if they wanted to shed the scanty dress that clung miraculously to their ample bodies.

Bidding started at 100 francs. To my amazement, it finished at 881.

Next came an enormous pewter fruit bowl, again adorned with feminine figures. It was perfectly awful. Yet it sold for 666 francs. The climax came with a large, shell-shaped, shallow bronze bowl, with an artificial patina, upheld by three snarling cupids. It fetched 1,150 francs.

In none of these cases were the buyers induced to acquire the objects by the fame of their makers—or even by the hope of attributing them to someone important. Indeed, when the auctioneer put up a bronze which, he specified, had been "made after Falguère" (i.e. not by him), enthusiasm did not diminish. This bronze woman in turn-of-the-century dress, standing by a peacock, sold for 640 francs.

Rest assured, this stuff now has an established market, profitable enough for small flea market dealers to buy unhesitatingly. It was rather typical of such a sale that one of the better items was sold for a sum considerably under its true value. This was a bronze deer, bearing C. Valton's signature, of excellent workmanship, in a style as good as, if not superior to, the best of Mene's work. At 928 francs, it made, in my opinion, about half its worth.

Other Trends

Other recent mixed sales at Drouot have revealed some equally disturbing trends: A large number of good silver services are suddenly coming up for sale. Silver has long been considered a blue-chip investment by middle-class families. It, of course, is impressive at receptions and ceremonial dinners and, at the same time, readily salable. In the past two years, such services have rarely come up for auction. Their reappearance on the market means people need ready money.

Another sign of weakness is the lack of enthusiasm for good, but second-rate post-impressionist and early 20th-century paintings. Over the past few years, speculators have driven prices up considerably. But now, such works are becoming difficult to sell. When 19th-century junk starts selling at high prices, when silver floods the salesroom, when good but not great paintings are hard to sell, it is clear that disorder, inconsistency, uncertainty are reigning in the lower and middle levels of the art market. One may well wonder whether this weakness will not reach the higher levels.

LONDON THEATER

1971—Looking Back on the Minefield

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 31 (H.T.)—Feeling jaded among the dregs of 1971, I was surprised to hear a German producer deliver a panegyric on British theater and its many brilliant actors. You tend to get myopic, rushing from one production to another, seeking some moment of revelation rather like a suicide blundering hopefully through a minefield. In retrospect, it's been a good year.

Both the Royal Court and the Royal Shakespeare Company have had a splendid time. At the Aldwych, Harold Pinter triumphed not only with his "Old Times" but with his even more enjoyable production of James Joyce's "Exiles," and there were notable revivals of Gorki's "Enemies," Genet's "The Balcony," and, of course, Peter Brook's miraculous and magical version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Royal Court produced Marguerite Duras' "The Lovers of Vienne" with the spell-binding Peggy Ashcroft, and two popular and critical successes, John Osborne's "West of Suez" and David Storey's minimal, engrossing "The Changing Room." But more impressive, although it proved to be too much for audiences to stomach, was Edward Bond's ferocious reworking of "Lear," a bleak and brutal modern tragedy, full of blood and horror.

The National Theatre had a less happy time, although its critics were unjustly harsh. After all, the year included the superb production of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night" with Laurence Olivier and Constance Cummings, Jonathan Miller's pro-



Harold Pinter ... triumphs.

duction of Danton's Death," dominated by Patrick Robertson's brilliant settings, and the joyously anarchic "Fyer," Adrian Mitchell's celebration of William Blake that, in a year without serious competition, was the best musical. O'Neill's play seemed particularly apt for, if there were a common theme to be found in the work of British playwrights, it was a similar, autobiographical examination of roots, a nostalgic return to the past. John Mortimer was witty and affectionate in "A Voyage Round My Father," which brought Alec Guinness back to the stage. Peter Nichols was more bitter, and funnier, with his memories of wartime adolescence, "Forget-Me-Not Lane," and David Mercer was unforgiving in his brilliant "After Haggerly."

Simon Gray's "Butley," sustained by Alan Bates's abrasive performance, was wounding and

witty about the decline of a bisexual academic in a play that seemed a throwback to the looking back in anger of the 1950s. Mr. Osborne himself allowed much grace and civilized behavior to the central character of "West of Suez," an old-fashioned English writer, keeping his contempt for a young radical.

For me, his play was saved by Ralph Richardson's acting, quirky and unpredictable. The year also had a bravura performance from Alan Badel as Kean in Jean-Paul Sartre's comedy. But topping them all was Paul Scofield, lizard-eyed, winning and down-trodden in the National's production of "The Captain of Kope-nick."

At the Aldwych, John Wood emerged as a fine and exciting actor, particularly brilliant as a tortured idealist in "Solies," and Charles Dyer, too, managed in his unflappable way to suggest that something interesting was happening in James Bridie's awful "Meeting at Night."

Some good plays failed, among them Michael Frayn's comedy of a happy man, "The Sandboy," and Charles Dyer's "Mother Adam," the last of his trilogy dealing with loneliness. Robert Shaw's "Cato Street Conspiracy" at the Young Vic was muddled and confused, in spite of Vanessa Redgrave, or even because of her, since she cut the play from four hours and also took over the production. But the theme of working class revolt, and much of the writing were powerful enough to hope that Shaw will rework his unwieldy material.

The low spots were provided by Andy Warhol's "Pork" and Tom Stoppard's "The Distant Shore in Town," which managed to make sex and nudity seem perverse and boring. Shakespeare's "Othello" was brutally murdered at the Mermaid, who made amends with a production of Bernard Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island," with its relevant insights into the Anglo-Irish situation.

Among new writers, the Royal Court discovered the comic talents of Trinidad-born, Multi-

phas Maxxa. While Mr. Osborne attacked young revolutionaries as doing violence to language, seven young writers produced "Lay By" at The Open Space, a scathing series of variations on a pornographic theme. Of this group, which combines black comedy with impressive technical skill in pop theater, the outstanding member is Howard Brenton who, hopefully, will write a full length play before long.

Although still insular, London caught up with the work of Peter Handke, and Arrabal, with Jean-Louis Barrault's exuberant "Rabais" and Le Théâtre du Soleil's "1789." And two new theaters opened.

In Easton Road, Michael Croft's Shaw Theatre presented two plays by Peter Terson, one of Britain's most individual writers who is scandalously neglected by metropolitan audiences. Ed Brannan's Inter-Action opened the Almost Free Theater with James Saunders's double-bill "Games After Liverpool," an exciting collaboration between an established author and the young members of The Other Company which was one of the key productions, extending the range of theater. It was an encouraging way to end the year.

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(Continued on page 8)

Diverse Tactic Seen

EEC Reacts to U.S. Charge Of Erecting Trade Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The European Economic Community today reacted to a U.S. charge that it was erecting trade barriers by saying it was not erecting any barriers.

The EEC, which is made up of nine European countries, said it was not erecting any barriers. It said it was not erecting any barriers.

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The New Year 'Twinges of Doubt'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—This is the high-tide of the economic forecasting season, and now that the calendar is actually turning into 1972, some of the confidence shown two or three months ago seems to be eroding.

Richard Johnson reports in the Wall Street Journal that economists at their regular post-Christmas trade association in New Orleans showed "twinges of doubt" about the "consensus" forecast of gains running to \$100 billion in next year's gross national product.

The consensus forecast is a mile wide and an inch deep, said New York business economist Alan Greenstein, one of Mr. Johnson's private economic advisers.

But the Nixon administration, in contrast to last year, is about to line itself up with the consensus forecast. Tentatively the Council of Economic Advisors is using a \$90 billion increase in its internal forecasts, which would be a gain of about 8 percent—almost two-thirds of it real, the rest inflation.

Wiggling Out of Recession

Anything like this scenario would certainly be a big improvement over 1971, which just barely wiggled its way out of the 1970 recession. But the big question is whether the improvement in 1972 will be enough to pave the way for a second four-year term for Richard Nixon. There are many Democrats who think that President Nixon, by his dramatic turnaround on Aug. 15, to effect "stabilize" their economic issue. They observe that even if unemployment stays above 5 percent next year, there will be enough noticeable change in the direction to make the economy a "plus" for the Republicans during the campaign.

One dissenter to this theory is Arthur M. Okun, President Johnson's former Economic Council chairman, and a loyal Democrat. He makes a persuasive case based not only on the probability that the recession for 1972 will do more to help business profits than jobs, but on the assumption that the public will get fed up with wage and

price controls—even if they are helping to cut the rate of inflation.

Mr. Okun and most other economists do not expect to see unemployment fall below 5 percent any time in 1972. Most forecasters think the rate will be closer to 5.5 percent even in late 1972.

Herbert Stein, the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, is beginning to suggest that a 5 percent rate of unemployment is normal for these times—and it is true that with more women and younger people in the labor force, who find it harder to get and keep jobs, the unemployment rate is going to be stickier.

Unacceptable to Public

There are two observations to make about this: The nation cannot afford to consider 5 percent unemployment "normal" with the massive jobless rates thereby implied for women, teenagers, and blacks. Specific programs, mostly on the training side, must be created to handle the problem.

Even if the administration decides that it can consider 5 percent a normal unemployment rate, the public is not likely to go along. The inflation rate remains the most dramatic symbol in the public mind of which way the economy is going. The public's judgment may be less sophisticated than that of the three wise men on the Economic Council—but there are more of them who vote.

The chances are that the economy is going to look and feel a lot better in 1972, just by comparison with 1971. The realignment of exchange rates could provide a great stabilizing force, especially if money comes roaring back into Wall Street—as many observers think it will—bringing euphoric results to investors. It would seem logical that the economy, given these results, would not provide a sharp issue for either party.

But if the twinges of doubt about 1972 prove to have any validity, President Nixon will be looking for more rabbits to pull out of the hat. It could be another nerve-wracking year.

IMF Reports World Currency Changes

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The agreement Dec. 18 of the Group of Ten leading industrial nations that effectively devalued the dollar required currency exchange rate decisions by nearly 100 countries. The International Monetary Fund disclosed yesterday.

The IMF published a list of these decisions. Three major points stand out. First, less than half of the 120 IMF member countries have put into practice a higher exchange rate against the dollar.

Second, a surprisingly large number of countries have decided to adopt the newly permitted system of "fixed but adjustable" exchange rates.

Third, about 50 nations now have a higher exchange rate against the dollar as compared with rates in existence last May 1, just prior to the currency fluctuations that began with the upward floating of the German mark.

The IMF said that the "fixed but adjustable" system is a new departure in the dollar in practice. These include such important trading nations as Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and Korea.

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Texas Gulf Agrees to Settle Most of the 'Timmins' Suits

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. announced yesterday that it had reached an agreement to settle the majority of the private damage litigation actions brought by former stockholders with regard to the company's ore discovery in 1964 near Timmins, Ontario.

The settlement agreement was submitted to Judge Dudley B. Renshaw, who scheduled a hearing here on March 9 on the fairness and reasonableness of the settlement.

The terms of the settlement require Texas Gulf to pay the sum of \$2.7 million into a settlement fund to be administered by the court.

The announcement by the company followed a Dec. 20 decision by the Supreme Court to deny a hearing on a lower court finding that the company and nine individuals had violated federal law and Securities and Exchange Commission regulations designed to guard against fraud.

The case grew out of a major discovery of zinc, copper and silver by Texas Gulf Sulphur near Timmins and a news release distributed at a news conference on April 1, 1964, announcing the discovery and casting doubt on its importance.

The company said the release had been issued in response to false and exaggerated rumors regarding the drilling operations, and that it warned against accepting exaggerated rumors as fact.

A New York court found the release had been misleading to the reasonable investor using "due care" and added that the "rumors did not exercise due diligence in its issuance."

The settlement agreement included the pending class action brought on behalf of persons claiming they sold Texas Gulf stock in reliance upon the company's press release of April 1, 1964.

Another Bankgesellschaft director, R. Strebel, said he believed the Swiss National Bank might set voluntary intervention points within the enlarged new currency margin, particularly if the European Market countries decide to narrow the margins between their currencies.

On the Swiss economy, Mr. Strebel said the Swiss franc revaluation should not pose undue difficulties for business, and no recession is to be expected in Switzerland.

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N.Y. Prices Ring Year Out On Upbeat

Small Investor Seen Main Market Factor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices rang out the old year by posting a modest gain in fairly active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.13 to finish 1971 at 890.20. Exactly one year ago the Dow stood at 835.52. Its 1971 high was 950.83 set April 23, and its low 797.97 on Nov. 23.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners 834 to 512 today while volume totaled 14.64 million shares compared with 13.81 million yesterday.

1971 was a year characterized by several "roller coaster." The stock market posted strong gains in the first three months, ran into a steep decline in October and November, and finished the year on a strong up-beat. In the past month alone, the Dow Industrials rose nearly 100 points.

The small investor dominated today's session. Market experts noted that many individuals wait until the last trading day of the year to take their market losses—or gains—as the case may be.

Losses to be recorded on 1971 tax returns could be taken right up to the final bell today. Profits for 1971 tax purposes also could be taken—provided the sale was on a "realized basis." If someone sold at a profit today under the regular five-day delivery method, those profits will go on 1972 tax returns, not 1971.

Many analysts think the market's recent advance may continue into early 1972—although they caution that the market is overdue for a correction.

Pivotal Sessions

Bache & Co. believes that the first few sessions of 1972 could be pivotal in determining whether the correction will come early or later. If the new year gets off to a good start, it said, the market may trend upward momentum will "reassert itself." Otherwise, Bache said, "we might get the correction that has been waiting in the wings."

Occidental Petroleum topped the most active list, rising 3/8 to 11 7/8. Federal National Mortgage "when issued" was second most active, rising 1 to 34 3/4. Federal National Mortgage's common also was heavily traded, closing up 3 1/8 at 28 1/4, a record high.

Blue chips closed with only minor changes. AT&T was off 1/4 at 44 3/4. Chrysler fell 3/8 to 25 5/8. Du Pont was unchanged at 145. General Electric was up 7/8 to 62 5/8 and GM rose 7/8 to 80 1/2. Procter & Gamble gained 1/4 to 78 1/2. Jersey Standard was up 1/8 to 73 3/4 while Texaco finished off 1/2 at 34 3/8.

On the American Exchange, the index closed at 25.59, up 1 from yesterday. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners 718 to 300. Volume rose to 6,987,001 shares from 5,323,000.

Leading the most active list was TWA warrants, which closed at 25, down 3/4 from yesterday on volume of 129,200 shares.

The bond markets closed the week and the year on a strong note, largely as the result of Federal Reserve Board action.

In the corporate sector prices advanced about 1/8 today and about 3/4 on the week. Government bonds were strong. The Treasury bill sector showed gains ranging from 5 basis points to 1/2.

The Fed buys a security from a dealer, with the stipulation that the dealer will buy it back at a higher price at a later date. The difference between the two prices represents the interest cost to the dealer.

Forwarded bankers indicated that the Fed's buying of securities would likely continue in the current statement week, which ends next Wednesday, to offset an expected drain of more than \$1 billion from the money market because of "operating factors" (for example, the amount of credit extended on checks in process of collection) over which the Fed has no control.

Marketable Treasury securities held in custody by the Fed for foreign central banks dropped \$148 million after three months during which these dollar holdings shrank up \$4.4 billion.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks and cash held by the public—showed a scant two-tenths of one percent seasonally adjusted compounded annual rate of growth in the last three months.

The study said three of the 20 nations would experience lower "real" growth in 1972 than in 1971. "Real" growth is the rise in GNP after deduction for price increases.

U.S. gross national product for 1972 was forecast at \$1,180 billion based on a 5.5 percent increase in volume of output and 3.3 percent price increase. Despite the rise, the U.S. share of non-Communist GNP would decline to 44 percent from 47 percent in 1969, the study predicted.

It said a 1 percent growth in volume of output forecast for West Germany and 3 percent for the Netherlands would reduce the overall Common Market growth rate to 3 percent from 3.7 percent in 1971. But the pace of inflation in the trading bloc would slow to 4.5 percent in 1972 from 6.2 percent this year, according to the study.

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STEPPING DOWN—James M. Roche, chairman of General Motors Corp., closes his briefcase for the last time in his office. Mr. Roche ends his 44-year career with GM at the mandatory retirement age of 65. He plans to spend his retirement teaching college.

United Press International.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Allied Won't Raise Bid for THF

Allied Breweries Ltd. says it sees no reason to raise the value of its \$145-million bid for Trust Houses Fort Ltd. (THF). Allied says it plans to continue its existing offer, which it considers fully reflects the value of THF. Allied adds that a THF statement formally rejecting the bid as "totally inadequate" did not contain any information to justify raising the offer.

Allied, which has been buying THF shares in the market, says it "must put all shareholders of THF on notice" that it intends to maintain its flexibility to buy or sell and that therefore it may well be selling THF shares.

California Standard Orders Tankers

Standard Oil of California reports it has ordered two super tankers of 264,000 tons from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan. The order brings to 24 the number of large cargo carriers involved in Standard's construction program. The company has nine super tankers in service in its international operations and the remaining 15 vessels are due to be delivered by 1975.

Venezuelan Oil Production Slows

Venezuela is gradually losing its oil markets to Middle East producers, the central bank of Venezuela says in its year-end report. It says the volume of foreign sales of crude dropped 4.7 percent between January and October, and the sales of by-products dropped 5 percent up to September. This was partially due to a lower growth rate of consumer demand on world mar-

kets during 1971, but also to the fact that oil companies have begun to show preference for their Middle East operations, the report says. A factor favoring Middle East countries during 1971 was a reduction in transport costs. High transport costs favor the shorter Venezuela-United States routes, the bank says.

Bank of America Heads Mexican Loan

Bank of America says it is heading an international banking consortium offering a \$120-million loan package, repayable in ten years, to three Mexican government public agencies. The consortium comprises a lot of major banks, including Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank, Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd., and World Bank Corp. of Nassau. The loan will be used to support Mexican development projects and refinance public foreign debt, Bank of America said.

Alfa Romeo Output Seen Up 14%

Giuseppe Luraghi, president of Alfa Romeo, Italy's second-largest automaker, says that Alfa's 1971 output should total 123,000 cars, up 14 percent over 1970. Overall sales of Alfa Romeo would top 280 billion lire (442 million, or a 21 percent increase over 1970, Mr. Luraghi said. He also disclosed that in the first 11 months of 1971 Alfa exports increased 39.4 percent over the corresponding period of 1970. Alfa Romeo is controlled by Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Italy's state holding concern.

Continuing unavailability of the dollar, the widening of currency margins and a feeling that the revaluation of some European currencies went too far also make for uncertainty, he said.

Some People Bitter

Disappointment and even bitterness was being expressed by some people after the decision to devalue the dollar because they had confidence in dollar in-

vestment, the Swiss banker added.

Mr. Hansmann said some question marks should also be put against the future of the currency firm British currency if the Swiss government fails to solve its economic and political problems quickly.

On the Swiss economy, Mr. Hansmann said the Swiss franc revaluation should not pose undue difficulties for business, and no recession is to be expected in Switzerland.

Another Bankgesellschaft director, R. Strebel, said he believed the Swiss National Bank might set voluntary intervention points within the enlarged new currency margin, particularly if the European Market countries decide to narrow the margins between their currencies.

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U.K. Working Day Loss Highest Since the General Strike of 1926

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Strikes have cost Britain more lost working days this year than in any other year since 1926, when there was a general strike.

But, according to figures released today by the Department of Employment, most of the lost days were accounted for by two long strikes early in the year and the number of strikes involved—2,076—was nearly half the figure for 1970.

The department's statistics showed a loss of 13.2 million working days for the first 11 months of this year and attributed eight million of them to strikes by postmen and Ford employees—the major battles against a government policy of wage restraint. The figures compared with 10.9 million days last year and 2.4 million only five years ago.

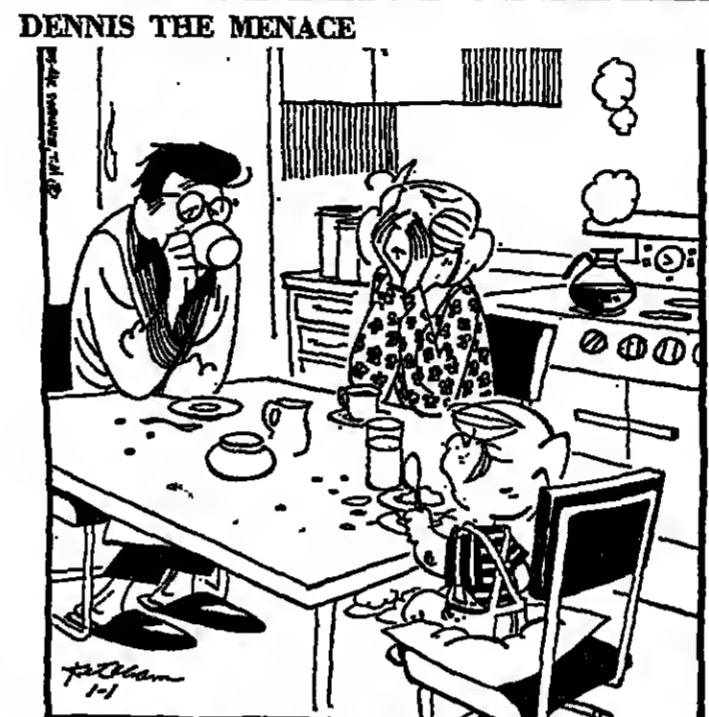
The department pointed out that Britain is losing fewer work days for the size of its work force than Canada, the United States and Italy—although it is well ahead of Switzerland, Sweden and West Germany.

U.S. gross national product for 1972 was forecast at \$1,180 billion based on a 5.5 percent increase in volume of output and 3.3 percent price increase. Despite the rise, the U.S. share of non-Communist GNP would decline to 44 percent from 47 percent in 1969, the study predicted.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 1-2, 1972

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Food.</h2> <p>The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.</p> <p>Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">News.</h2> <p>Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective — <i>that's</i> what we call news.</p> <p>Interpret this news with signed editorial comment and you have the Herald Tribune — Europe's <i>one</i> international newspaper.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Airlines.</h2> <p>Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.</p> <p>Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8500 newsstands every day.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Art.</h2> <p>Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe: what's new, old and interesting everywhere.</p> <p>That includes galleries and the auction houses, too; it's important reading if you paint, sculpt or merely collect.</p>
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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Business.</h2> <p>The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Comment.</h2> <p>James Reston, C.I. Suizberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.</p>
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JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALLA ZIMEA LANFIE RULBET

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: GRAVE ELDER ENDURE AFRAID
Answers Not affected by the fall — AN EVERGREEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

OFF AND REELING—By Frances Hansen

1 Across: 1. Aerial reconnaissance. 2. Small bottle. 3. Kiosk of sergeant. 4. Pipe parts. 5. Soap plant. 6. Madrid museum. 7. Wonders. 8. Dip-dry fabric. 9. Bell. 10. Wonders. 11. Seral. 12. Kind of trope. 13. Lament. 14. With 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BOOKS

PROBLEMS OF KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM
The Russell Lectures

By Noam Chomsky. Pantheon. 111 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN the Dec. 30 issue of The New York Review of Books, Noam Chomsky, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology linguistics professor, offers a critique of B. F. Skinner's "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," that crumbles the Harvard behaviorist's current best seller to its very foundations. Since this reviewer claimed of Skinner's book that "if you read only one book this year, this is probably the one you ought to choose," (N.Y. Times, Sept. 29, 1971) it is only fair that I append that judgment now with the recommendation that if you read only one critique of Skinner's book this year, as you most certainly should, then Chomsky's is the one you ought to choose.

For if Skinner has knocked the fragile shell of human freedom and dignity off its high wall, then Chomsky has put Humpty Dumpty together again.

Unhappily, however, Chomsky has somewhat undermined his cause in his latest book, "Problems of Knowledge and Freedom," which is the printed (and slightly revised) version of the two lectures he gave earlier this year at Trinity College, Cambridge, in honor of the late Bertrand Russell. For the deepest impression that this book leaves behind is that the human animal is indeed a loathsome creature and that Skinner's view of man as a grab bag of conditioned responses is not nearly the intellectual scandal that Chomsky asserts it to be in his devastating critique.

Of course Chomsky does not explicitly admit such a view in "Problems of Knowledge and Freedom." Indeed the first of his two lectures, "On Interpreting the World," is an elaboration of the ideas that inform the Skinner review. Here, in this lecture, Chomsky is speaking in his roles as philosopher and one of the world's foremost pioneers in the field of linguistics, and paying homage to Russell's monumental exploration into the nature of human knowledge.

Here, in precise and logical language, Chomsky demonstrates the limitations of empiricism; hypothesizes the existence in man of a system of innate ideas; proposes that one way to apprehend this system might be through an investigation of language; proceeds to do so with some rudimentary examples; indicates through these examples "the level of 'deep structure' at which 'semantically significant grammatical relations are directly expressed'; proposes that his approach may be one of the possible ways of characterizing 'the structure of various systems of human knowledge and belief'; and concludes that 'the study of human psychology has been di-

rected into side channels by an unwillingness to pose the problems of knowledge and belief... an that 'No matter how successful the study of stimulus-response habit structures, and so on pursued, it will always fall to touch these central questions.' Here is an extremely valuable statement—a model of scholar's perspicacity and caution, a clear explanation of some of Chomsky's most important ideas, and a profound, if delicate, defense of the "autonomous man" that Skinner has tried to reason out of existence.

But in his second lecture, "Changing the World," which is intended to honor Bertrand Russell, the political moralist, an founder of a tribunal to investigate America's conduct of the war in Vietnam, Chomsky has torn apart the fragile fabric of his argument.

For in his denunciation of American industrial society and its involvement in Southeast Asia—a denunciation whose rhetoric rises implacably to the heights of bitterness and sarcasm (where justified is not the issue here)—Chomsky presents an overwhelming case for nonautonomous man demonstrates nothing, but the ease with which all men, including intellectuals, can be conditioned to perform the state's desires "even in a relatively open society where access to information is not limited," and producing not one particle of evidence as to how such a society might transform itself into one that reflects human freedom and dignity. So one closes his book in a state of despair.

Now I realize that one must distinguish between Chomsky the philosopher and Chomsky the polemicist. And I can see that the dualistic strategy employed here is partly meant to honor Russell, who was himself a man who thought first and then acted on his ideas after. And furthermore I concede that my reading of this book may be an indulgence of the very form of despair that Chomsky condemns in the followers of Skinner.

But by failing to bridge the gap between thought and polemic, by neglecting to give any hint of how we might go about the hard practical work of affirming human freedom and dignity, by offering no explanation for our present plight other than that all men (except Russell) are grab bags of conditioned responses... does not Prof. Chomsky invite such despair?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

كتاب الامل

In Orange Bowl

Alabama, Nebraska Agree: Defense Will Decide No. 1

MIAMI BEACH, Dec. 31 (WP).—The fun and games ended yesterday for the Nebraska football team. No more water, no more sun, no more telephone calls, interviews or personal appearances.

"We've had plenty of time to relax," said Nebraska quarterback Jerry Tagge before the silence was imposed. "I think we've played it just right. Right now, Alabama is the only thing on our minds."

Penn State and Auburn Face Wishbone Offenses

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP).—Coaches Chuck Fairbanks of Oklahoma and Ralph Jordan of Auburn agreed today that the wishbone offense Alabama used to devastate Auburn has little similarity to the way Oklahoma runs it.

"They are similar in that they both line up in a full house backfield," said Jordan, whose Tigers were whipped 31-7 by an Alabama team that held the ball about 75 percent of the time in the Dec. 5 game.

"But Alabama used more split men and when the ball was snapped there was very little similarity in what they did and what we've seen Oklahoma do in the films we've seen," said Jordan.

Since that defeat to Alabama, there has been much speculation on how well Auburn could stop the Sooners wishbone, which led the nation in total offense, in the Sugar Bowl game tomorrow.

"I don't know whether we didn't play well or Alabama didn't let us play well," said Jordan. "They seemed to work their way."

"If anybody is selling Alabama short I suggest they change their thinking," added the Auburn coach.

Jordan appeared with Oklahoma's Fairbanks at a joint news conference yesterday.

"Even though both teams—Alabama and Oklahoma—line up in a wishbone formation, we were not running the same offense at all," said Fairbanks.

"Alabama has stronger people up front and uses an assailing-type running game. We are not an assailing team. Our offense is based on speed and finesse."

Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The 36th annual Cotton Bowl game tomorrow, in the opinion of the men who will play in it, will be nothing more than a big game between a good Texas football team and a good Penn State team.

Mississippi Routs Ga. Tech, 41-18, In Peach Bowl

ATLANTA, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Sophomore quarterbacks Norris Weese and Kenny Lyons led Mississippi to a 41-18 romp over Georgia Tech in the rain and mud in the Peach Bowl last night.

Mississippi rolled to five touchdowns and a field goal in the first half before Georgia Tech scored.

Tailback Rob Healy tallied three touchdowns for the Yellow Jackets, one in each of the final three quarters, but the game was out of control by then.

Georgia Tech was behind, 10-0, before its offense had the ball and was unable to make a first down in the first quarter.

Bad weather, which has plagued the Peach Bowl during its four-year history, continued. A pounding rain began two hours before game time, and the field was a mess of puddles and mud holes by the opening kickoff.

Weese scored the first touchdown on a one-yard run to end a 56-yard drive. Tech then fumbled the kickoff, and Weese directed the Rebels 33 yards to the seven before Clyde Hinton kicked a 25-yard field goal.

magical matching in 103 years. The last time it happened, Oklahoma trounced Maryland, 20-0, in the Orange Bowl.

Both Nebraska and Alabama went through short, brush-up practices yesterday in preparation for their national championship meeting, a contest two of the major principals are saying may be decided by defense, of all things.

"I may be wrong," said Alabama coach Paul (Bear) Bryant, who isn't wrong very often, "but I don't think that anyone's gonna do a whole lot of scoring in this one."

Bob Devaney of Nebraska, concurred: "The looking for a game where defense enters into it a lot more than some people think."

Nevertheless, most of the Nebraska players maintain they can move the football against any team in any situation. An optimistic proof they recall the winning 74-yard march in the closing minutes against Oklahoma on Thanksgiving Day.

"One of our characteristics is when something has to be done we do it," said tight end Jerry List. "I guess you could say we're a lazy offense, not in the sense that we don't work hard, but that we get complacent sometimes if we're not pressed."

That should not be a problem against Alabama. The Crimson Tide defense is typically Bryant's, small and quick, the same sort that humiliated Nebraska in the Orange and Sugar Bowls of 1956 and 1957.

At that time, however, the Cornhuskers were plodders, big line who put heavy pressure on an inside attack, but could not catch the quick Alabama backs and receivers once they got outside.

That has changed. "We learned our lesson," said Devaney, who has since gone after quick, rangy linemen with good size and mobility.

Alabama is particularly concerned with Rich Glover, the 6-foot-1, 230-pound all-purpose middle guard made 22 tackles against Oklahoma and proudly proclaims, "I feel I can handle any man who gets in my way. I like the challenge of a big game."

Glover anchors a 5-2 defense that has allowed a paltry 20.9 yards total offense, 86.9 yards rushing and 8.2 points per game, the third best scoring defense in the nation.

"We did give up a whole lot against Oklahoma," said Glover, recalling the Sooners' 467 yards total offense. "But all I know is we stopped 'em when we had to stop 'em, and we won the football game. You can't ask for more."

Glover claims that Johnny Musso, Alabama's all-America back, will have a difficult time here, however, he roams. "I like the idea of him at a running back, a couple weeks ago," Glover said, "but that doesn't mean I'm not gonna be there where he is."

Brother Act

HOUSTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Colorado and Houston will match sibling-offspring in the 13th annual Astro-Husket Bowl in the Astrodome tonight.

Colorado, which overcame losses to defending national champion Nebraska and Oklahoma for a 9-2 season record, operates coach Eddie Crowder's option offense from the T-formation.

Houston, which has led the nation in total offense the past five years, lost only to Arizona State and Alabama en route to a 9-2 season using the year-T option offense developed by head coach Bill Yeaman.

Lesser in 1970

Taylor, who rushed for 1,215 yards on 217 carries this year, played in the 1970 game as a sophomore.

Michigan feels it should have been No. 1 this season instead of being rated behind national champion Nebraska, Alabama and Oklahoma.

"We feel we deserve the No. 1 ranking and can play with anyone," said Taylor, a second team all-America who has a career rushing total of 2,990 yards.

Michigan's defense set two Big Ten records, allowing only 69.2 rushing attempts and 341.8 yards rushing per game. The 1971 Wolverines were the first team in the school's history to score more than 400 points.

Michigan and Stanford met on common opponent—UCLA—with the Wolverines blanking the Bruins, 38-0, and the Indians posting a 20-9 victory.

Schembechler, who suffered a heart attack during his last stop at Pasadena two years ago, has spent much of this trip criticizing the Rose Bowl's real grass field.

An advocate of artificial turf, the Wolverine coach moved his team to a drier climate at Berkeley, Calif., last weekend because of heavy rains in Los Angeles.

Gator Bowl

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP).—College football's version of television's "all in the family" will be staged today in the Gator Bowl with Vince Dooley's Georgia Bulldogs favored by 10 points over brother Bill's North Carolina Tar Heels.

The brothers Dooley figure to be the main attraction. Vince Dooley, 38, is 19 months older than his brother. They were reared in Mobile, Ala., and Vince went to All-SEC honors as a quarterback at Auburn. Bill was similarly lauded at Mississippi State.

Brundage Tells Olympic Groups: 'Pro' Could Disqualify Team

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 31 (AP).—National Olympic committees were warned today they risk disqualification of their entire teams from the Sapporo Winter Games in February if they nominate athletes which do not qualify under the new strict amateur code.

The warning came in a letter by Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, warning that "rigorous measures will be taken to ensure that the Games remain dignified and according to the regulations."

"Please take notice that anyone who violates the rules in submitting entries risks disqualification of the entire team," said the letter addressed to all national Olympic committees.

The new move by the 84-year-old Brundage, who has proclaimed an all-out effort to keep the Games "clean, pure, and honest," could produce a spectacular showdown right at the opening of the Winter Olympics.

This would be the first opportunity to take any action because the International Olympic Committee does not meet until then.

Anderson Upsets Newcombe

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Mal Anderson, 36, closed out 1971 with one of the biggest tennis upsets of the year as he beat Wimbledon champion John Newcombe in the quarter-final of the Australian Open championships here today.

Anderson, who has played little competitive tennis during the last two years, survived a grueling five-setter played in rain and hail to defeat his fellow-Australian, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7.

Today's victory probably assured Anderson of a spot on the Davis Cup team which he has been aiming at as part of his comeback campaign into international tennis.

College, Pro Grid Line

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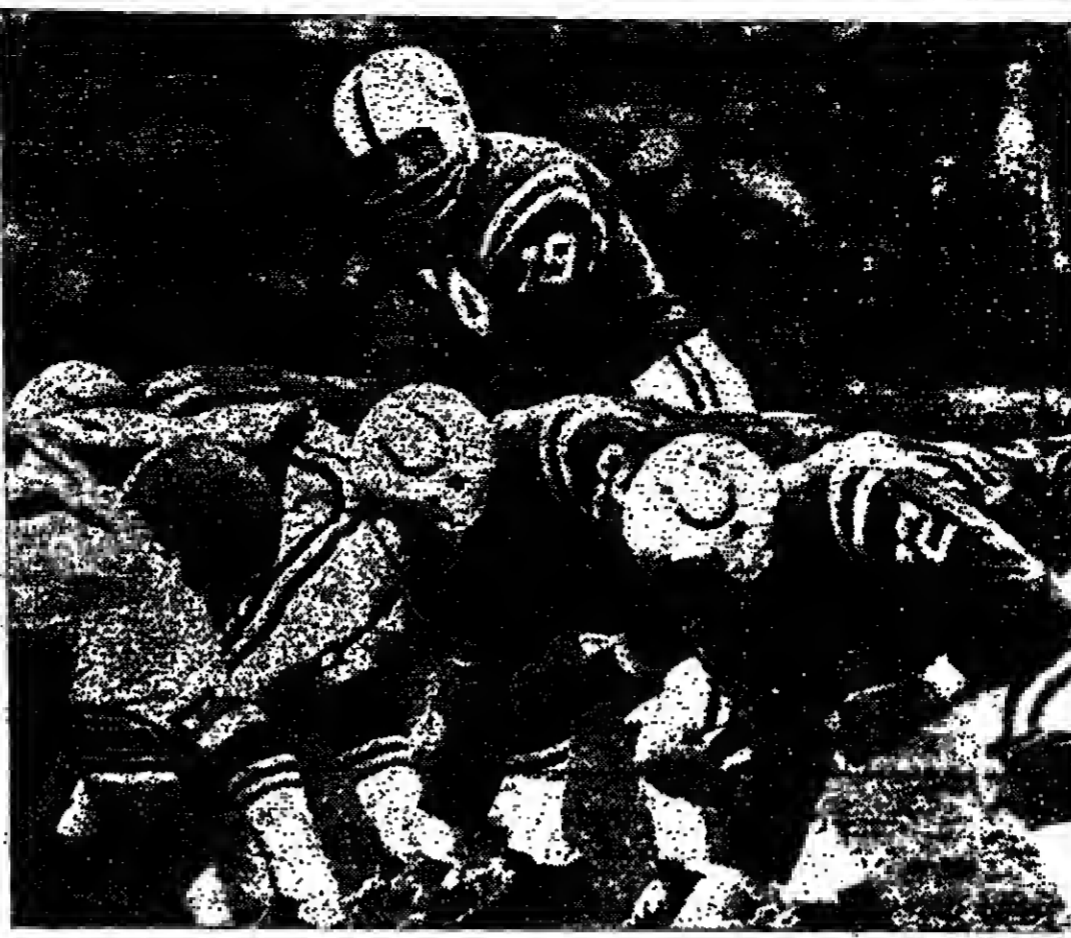
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ON THE BALL—Johnny Unitas will be calling the signals, and his offensive line will try to protect him—as it did in last week's victory over Cleveland—when the Colts play the Dolphins in Miami Sunday.

Colts, Dolphins Feud for Title

MIAMI, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Miami Dolphins, described two years ago by owner Joe Robbie as "the ragamuffins of the other league," shot for their first American Conference championship Sunday against the belittled and beleaguered Baltimore Colts.

The game not only matches the ragamuffins Dolphins against the defending Super Bowl champion Colts, but has brought to the surface—once again—the bitterness existing between the two organizations.

It stems from Don Shula's decision two years ago to leave the coaching position at Baltimore for the same post at Miami, a move greeted by the Colts with a tampering accusation and followed by a war of words between the clubs that has underscored their abiding rivalry.

Shula, for one, admits he's still bitter. "I am bitter at a couple of statements that were made," Shula said as the Dolphins wound down preparations and the Colts prepared to fly in from their Tampa training base. "One thing was what was said by a couple of players who I had great respect for."

Shula did not identify the players but one of the Colts who was critical of him after his departure was defensive end Bibba Smith.

The major critic has been Baltimore owner Carroll Rosenbloom. Only recently, Rosenbloom said.

NHL Result

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Boston 2, Minnesota 3 (Reppetto, McKenzie, Oliva, Drouin). J. Drouin's third-period goal tied game.

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the reason the Colts didn't have a young quarterback ready to take over was that Shula disobeyed orders and did not draft Dennis Shaw, now with Buffalo.

At an informal press conference last night, commissioner Pete Rozelle admitted that Rosenbloom had been fined for some of the statements he has made concerning the situation and Shula.

It was Shula who took the Dolphin ragamuffins, with a won-lost-tied record of 3-10-1 in 1969 in the now-defunct American Football League, and turned them around in just two years to the point where they now stand, one step from the first championship in their six-year history.

Blocking their path to the throne are the defending world champions, belittled despite last year's Super Bowl victory and somewhat beleaguered by the fact that their two starting running backs—Norm Bullock and Tom Matte—may not be able to play.

Despite their Super Bowl victory over Dallas, the Colts did not impress a large segment of the pro football world and center Bill Curry candidly acknowledges they would very much like to do just that.

"I can't say it doesn't matter to us what people say because it does," Curry said. "We want very much to be known as a great team. But you can't win respect with rhetoric."

And the Colts may have to win it with Don Nottingham and Don McCauley substituting for the Bullock-Matte duo. Bullock has been hobbling by a hamstring pull in his right leg while Matte has been slowed by a bruised right knee.

Nothingman replaced Bullock in the Colts' 20-3 first-round playoff victory over Cleveland and gained 92 yards in 23 carries but McCauley, a No. 1 draft choice, has seen little action with Matte.

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Face 49ers in Playoff Cowboys Old Pros Skip Battle Slogans

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (WP).—The Dallas Cowboys' expansion franchise of 1960 finally seems to have matured. There are 15 players with eight or more years experience, including acquisitions from other clubs.

For the benefit of third-year running back Calvin Hill, Greg and Adderley were making much of the fact that coach George Allen of the Redskins did not have a rookie on his active squad this season.

In rebuttal, Hill said to a Washington visitor, "What would Allen do with Larry Brown if he was a rookie?"

The late players in the Dallas locker room—the old pros—talked about the threat the 49ers will pose on Sunday for the championship of the National Football Conference.

"We know what we have to do," Adderley said. "Mel Renfro and I have to keep George Washington from breaking for a long reception. He flip-flops to either side of the field."

"And we have to keep Vic Washington from breaking long runs to the outside."

"I think we are going to win. If the Purple Gang could not stop us in Minnesota, who can? They're a magnificent defense but we can't stop them."

Adderley said the Cowboys have no battle slogans. "We know our jobs," he said. "Everybody is pretty casual. We have been there before." Last year, the Cowboys beat the 49ers, 17-10, for the NFC title and then lost the Super Bowl to Baltimore, 17-14.

The last cornerback, who has been playing the position for 11 seasons, took note of what he saw in the film of the Redskins' 49ers playoff game Sunday in San Francisco.

"Pat Fischer misjudged the pass to Washington that went for a touchdown," he said. "I could not have been anything but a cornerback. I could not have been looking for the run in a man-to-man defense, even if it was a play-action pass. A rookie might. But not an old pro like Fischer."

"

Art Buchwald

Somebody Said It

WASHINGTON—The year 1971 produced its share of losers. But worse than losing is being responsible for someone else's losing. Aren't you glad you weren't the person who said to Gen. Yahya Khan, president of Pakistan: "My advice, Mr. President, is to arrest Sheikh Mujibur and teach the East Pakistanis a lesson?"

To a magazine editor: "Hey, they're looking for an editor at Look and will pay twice the salary."



To Chiang Kai-shek: "Generalissimo, this will make you laugh. Somebody started a wild rumor that Nixon is going to visit Peking."

To President Nixon: "My advice, Mr. President, is to sail the Enterprise into the Bay of Bengal. It will show the Indians we mean business."

To Premier Sato of Japan: "I have it on highest authority that President Nixon will reject a surcharge on foreign imports."

To Sen. Fred Harris: "You announce for President, and we'll get you the money."

To Larry O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic party: "Don't worry about the deficit. Congress will pass a bill which will give us \$20 million."

To Judge Mildred Lurie of Los Angeles: "President Nixon is going to nominate you to the Supreme Court, and since you're a woman there is no way the American Bar Association can prevent it."

To a housewife: "We're having a special on Bon Vivant victuaries today, Mrs. Smith."

To Lin Piao: "Mao Tse-tung has to go, and you're the man who can do it."

To Sen. Edmund Muskie: "Why don't you level with them and tell them you don't think it's possible a black could become vice-president of the United States?"

To Sen. Anthony Daniel 8d, prosecutor in the L.A. Caley case: "I'm sorry, Captain. The President is too busy to talk to you. Why don't you write him a letter?"

To Henry Kissinger: "Henry, I'd like you to meet a Hollywood starlet who hates publicity."

To George Meany: "Forget it, George. The President wouldn't dare show up at an AFL-CIO convention in Miami."

To Aristotle Onassis: "The marriage contract is in a safe place where no one can find it."

To the president of the Rand Corp.: "Are you kidding? Daniel Ellsberg is the most discreet person who ever worked here."

To Secretary of Defense Laird: "CBS wants to do a documentary on the Pentagon, and I okayed it because I think it will help our image."

To Mayor John Lindsay: "How can the Knapp commission investigation of the New York City police hurt you?"

To Ambassador George Bush in the United Nations: "Don't worry, Mr. Ambassador. You can tell the President we have the votes to keep Taiwan in the UN."

To a waitress in a fish restaurant: "How is the swordfish today?"

To the American people: "There will never be wage and price controls as long as I'm President of the United States."

In Memory Of a Cosmonaut

This new Soviet science ship, named after the late Yuri Gagarin, first man in space, will be in constant communication with the Soviet space center wherever the 45,000-ton vessel may be. It is equipped to alter trajectories of space apparatus, controlling their parameters and communicating with cosmonauts. It will also carry out projects involving lunar stations and Mars satellites.



If You Think Last Year Was Bad...

PARIS (REUTERS)—It's time once again to get out the old crystal typewriter and, cribbing madly from French astrologers, to let you know whether your New Year's Day headache will persist all through 1972.

The answer is unfortunately yes. The coming year will be one of chaos, Mme. Soleil says.

Mme. Soleil, the biggest star of French astrology, is also known for her ability to soothe, so she adds that if 1972 will be a year of change, much of the change will be for the better: the Common Market will finally get going and younger men in the 30-35 age group will unseat their elders in executive positions. However, all world currencies will have problems in 1972.

But take heart. Another astrologer, Paul Colombet, says that 1972 will be a good year, for France at least—all this despite his predictions of low morale, drug, economic and student problems and postal strikes in June. Mr. Colombet's cheeriest prediction is that there will be good weather in August, but as for all other destinations, he says, force add that there will also be drawings and stomachaches.

Sometimes the stars clash. Mr. Colombet says that March 10 and the days following will be swell for everyone, while astrologer Dan Martin, who has a stand amid the housewares in the basement of the Samaritaine department store, says that on March 10 everyone will be nervous, impatient and incapable of understanding anyone else.

As usual the astrologers predict that Brigitte Bardot will find a new lover and that Queen Elizabeth II faces problems. The United States will have race problems and, says astrologer Jean Valud, "It is possible that the White House may commit a serious error concerning the problem of Southeast Asia." In other words, in 1972 things are what they used to be.

If this year's predictions sound much like last year's and the year before's, they are for the most part delivered by the same old

seers. The monthly magazine "Astres" carries an ad for a bearded chap who bills himself as the youngest astrologer in France, but for the most part the old photos and urgent slogans ("Her extraordinary predictions," "The Star of the stars," "Sweeping revelations," "The most famous astrologer of Lyon," "Favorable of the Tout Paris," "Favorable of several American millionaires") are all too familiar.

Still, among the oldies one may be permitted to have a few favorites: Monsieur H. Erreza, "who made Rosalind lose 44 kilos" (who on earth is Rosalind Dubois?), and the romantic Corinne, whose photo makes her look like one of those three-named

Mary Blume

lady novelists of the 20s and who summarizes her life story as follows:

"Beautiful, heiress of a leading French family, she received in a fashionable boarding school the education traditional in her family: music, dance, painting, literature and foreign languages. Her looks, her breeding, her dowry made her the ideal match for a well-born suitor. A great wedding, then total disaster, later abandoned, ruined, she reached the depths of despair. Taken on a trip around the world by charitable acquaintances, she found salvation on a small Polynesian island. An old sorcerer taught her his secrets and freed her from the shadows that had marred her youth. Since then Corinne, transformed, never separates herself from her precious talisman and with it she wants to help those who, shy, unhappy, betrayed, misunderstood, envy the paradise of the Tahitians, the happiest people on earth. Many are those who owe to her their success in passing exams, getting their driver's license and winning the lotto and loterie nationale."

If Corinne has her feet firmly on the ground, the one airy, or perhaps windy, astrological novelty this season is "Le Retour

des Astrologues," a dead serious sociological study on the revival of astrology which the weekly magazine Le Nouvel Observateur has published as the third book in a series that started with a study of abortion and a work by John Kenneth Galbraith on the crisis in the industrial society.

In this team study of homo horoscopicus, the authors note that astrology has been making a comeback since about 1930. A prominent lawyer pleads differently according to whether the judge is Pisces or Leo, a judge considers a prisoner's sign in deciding whether he is likely to return to crime, a doctor has an astrologer study his patients' horoscopes and pays him a monthly fee.

"We have been informed several times," the authors state, "that for the Apollo program NASA secretly employs astrologers to study the astronauts and their missions."

The big period of modern mass astrology came, say the authors, in 1970 with the appearance of the Astroflash system of astrology by computer and of Madame Soleil, who started broadcasting on Europe No. 1 with a mass astrology in September, 1970.

Mme. Soleil is the "poor man's astrologer" to whom practical socio-economic questions are addressed, such as "Should I sell my shop?" Astroflash is for the middle classes who are less interested in the future than in themselves ("You are kindly, sincere, generous to a fault"). They represent the two leading tendencies in today's mass astrology.

The book is, of course, much more complicated than this resumé suggests, and is fashionably full of such modern French terms as *le marketing*, *le business game*, *le decision maker*, *une human relation* and *le home*.

One of the authors contributed an earlier study on the same themes to Le Nouvel Observateur magazine and it attracted a lot of interest and mailed him a lot of readers' letters. Most of them, he admits with chagrin, simply wanted the address of Mme. Soleil.

PEOPLE: Disc Jockey Passes Out Drinking on the Job

A Louisville, Ky., disc jockey, Gary Burbank, passed out on the air Thursday after downing three-quarters of a fifth of whiskey during a 3 1/2-hour radio broadcast. The 29-year-old disc jockey at station WAKY said he wanted to demonstrate the effects of alcohol as a warning to listeners to limit their drinking during the new year's holiday. Just before leaving the air Burbank muttered, "I'm smashed," and told technicians to "take over... I think I'm going to pass out." Burbank was given breathalyzer tests throughout the broadcast. The last reading before he passed out showed a blood alcohol content of 14 percent. Kentucky law holds any person intoxicated on a reading of .10. The station said it received a deluge of telephone calls commenting on the broadcast, most of them favorable. But it said it received a few calls from local bars "asking Gary to come in for a last drink."



MOTHER AND CHILD—Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, holding Justin Pierre, son Christmas Day. The child is the first born to an incumbent Canadian prime minister since 1868.

There were no excuses for drunken driving in Ankara on New Year's Eve. The city police offered to provide an officer to drive home any revellers who feel they can't make it under their own steam.

Antonio Battista, president of the Italian wizards association, has predicted that the Soviet Union would land a man on the moon in 1972. Battista and other area wizards made their predictions for the new year's holiday formal meeting in Naples. "Great steps forward will be made in the astronomic field," Battista declared. "The United States will intensify its efforts toward reaching Mars and the Soviets, besides landing their first men on the moon, will dazzle the whole world with an exceptional scientific feat. Also in science, notable progress will be made in the fight against cancer."

On the negative side, Battista foresees "strong tensions" between the United States and China and between India and Pakistan. Another wizard, Nino Pecorella, predicted a series of volcanic eruptions and "tidal waves with terrifying consequences." On Dec. 5, before presidential elections in parliament began, Pecorella predicted that Sen. Giovanni Leone would emerge as the new president, which he did.

Mike Walker, who weighs 900 pounds and claims to be the fattest man in America, was described as in "quite satisfactory" condition in his caravan home after becoming seriously ill on Tuesday in Houston. Walker, 37, who blames his weight on drug abuse, has not stood up or walked for the past three years. The trailer in which he lives as an exhibit illustrating drug abuse was towed from the parking lot of Ben Taub Hospital to the

Houston Veterans' Administration hospital where the former Al Force serviceman can receive first treatment. Walker, from Davenport, Iowa, who says 100 may drug-induced "freakouts" turn him into a compulsive eater seven years ago, remained inside the trailer while doctors from the hospital treated him. "It's this, probably has some kind of bladder disorder," a hospital spokesman said.

Belated cheer from Spiro Agnew, as disclosed by the Venetian at a recent Life Insurance Council meeting in New York, is on its way to, among others, President Nixon ("A complete history of China"), Chairman Mao ("A complete history of the National Football League"), Ralph Nader ("A secret report from the Right demonstrating that the human foot is unsafe to walk on") and UN Ambassador George Bush ("To entertain all our friends at the United Nations—a two-place dinner setting").

"I bet my boy friend that Rip Torn is not the real name of the actor. What is his actual name?" H.A. asked Detroit Magazine. Rip replied the magazine: "His real name is Rip Torn, Jr.—shortened for the screen. Try these Hollywood names on your friend: Isur Danielovitch (Kirk Douglas), Tula Ellice Pinks (Cyndi Lauper), Emma Motzo (Elizabeth Scott), Zelma Hedrick (Kathryn Grayson), Marion Morrison (John Wayne). And if he gets past these, stump him with Peggy Middleton (Yvonne De Carlo) and Alfie Jones (Yul Brynner)."

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